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ARBATOV ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON MILITARISM

LD111331 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 11 TASS -- Academician Georgiy Arbatov today said that the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik had been a moment of truth, which had made it possible to open the door to a nuclear-free future, even if only slightly.

He was speaking at a scientific conference on the theme "militarism and the present-day society" which opened here today. Attended by prominent Soviet scientists and public figures, it will last two days.

Arbatov, who heads the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies, said the increasing militarism in the West included not only war and preparations for it but also ideology and the morals of society.

He said that the emergence of nuclear weapons had become a powerful generator of militarism and that it was wrong to assume that nuclear weapons must not be abandoned as this would lead to war.

The Soviet scientist said the use of nuclear weapons would incinerate human civilization and possibly also mean the extinction of mankind as a biological species.

Nuclear weapons, he said, had increased militarism to the extreme. That was why struggle against war and militarism was the paramount task of humanity today, he said.

KUZNETSOV ON REYKJAVIK, FRENCH NUCLEAR FORCES

LD120640 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 12 Nov 86

[From the review of the 12 November PRAVDA]

[Text] The echo of Reykjavik has sounded through all continents, and the U.S. Administration is extremely worried by the similarity of this reaction and the disappointment over the fact that, despite the Soviet Union's serious and constructive proposals, cardinal measures to reduce the nuclear arms race could not be agreed upon in Iceland.

Now, PRAVDA's commentator Yuriy Kuznetsov goes on, attempts are being made in the West to distort the results of Reykjavik. For example, certain French politicians have come out against the very idea of radically reducing nuclear weapons on European soil. At the same time, voices are being raised in Paris about the need to build up in every way the French nuclear forces. It has become known that for the first time the draft of France's new military program for 1987-1991 includes a decision on the production of chemical weapons.

Such pronouncements and decisions, the commentator continues, do, of course, meet with the approval of official circles and propaganda merchants in the United States, since this merely lifts even higher the barrier across the continent, that same continent where President de Gaulle of France once called for detente, accord and cooperation.

U.S. MEDIA SAY SALT II LIMITS TO BE BREACHED

LD101751 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Washington November 10 TASS -- The Pentagon confirmed Sunday that the United States would soon exceed the limits of the SALT-2 treaty, NBC Television reported.

It quoted Pentagon officials as saying that the United States would exceed the treaty's limits as the 131st B-52 bomber was armed with cruise missiles.

The plane, the TV network said, would be transferred to the Air Force base in Fort Worth, Texas, this week.

THE WASHINGTON POST said that by officially adopting yet another nuclear-capable strategic bomber for service, the United States would be in clear violation of the Salt-2 treaty limiting each side to no more than 1,320 missile warheads and bombers with cruise missile carrying capability.

The paper quoted senior administration officials as saying the deployment of the additional cruise missile-carrying bomber would be in keeping with President Reagan's decision last May to stop respecting the 1972 interim agreement and the 1979 SALT-2 treaty.

The treaty has not been ratified by U.S. Congress but both the Soviet Union and the United States have complied with all its basic provisions.

THE WASHINGTON POST said that another B-52 and a new B-1B strategic bomber would be given cruise missile-carrying capability before the end of the year.

According to U.S. Air Force plans, additional cruise missile-carrying strategic bombers would be completed next year at about two a month, the paper said, adding that by the end of 1988 the United States would exceed the SALT-2 limit by 74 missiles and warheads.

ANOTHER ROUND OF NUCLEAR, SPACE ARMS TALKS ENDS

LD121238 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Another round of Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments has ended in Geneva. During this round the Soviet Union made proposals based on the understandings reached at the Reykjavik meeting of Mikhail Gorbavhev and Ronald Reagan. The Soviet Union suggested scrapping all strategic offensive armaments of both countries in 10 years; scrapping Soviet and American intermediate-range missiles in Europe and limiting work under the SDI program to laboratory research. But the desire of the United States to carry out its Star Wars program foiled the adoption of agreements that would open up the path to a nuclear free world. [passage omitted]

CONTINUING REPORTAGE OF MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

Western Propaganda Chided

OW101409 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1145 GMT 10 Nov 86

[From "the World Today" program presented by Valeriy Korzin]

[Text] A meeting of fraternal party leaders of the CEMA states is taking place in Moscow. This is a scheduled working meeting.

The Western propaganda, in its constant aspiration to blacken the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries, is attempting to depict our coordinated positions on question of foreign policies and economic development as a serious shortcoming in our mutual relations.

This is understandable. Our opponents would like to cause a rift between friends and that is why they never tire to seek all kinds of nonexisting contradictions and in all ways possible accentuate existing differences, say in the approaches to the development of the economy of each individual state. In other words, they are attempting to cast shadows of doubt.

Behind all this is the irritation caused by fraternal friendship and unity of socialist countries. We and our friends understand that in this unity lies our strength. It is precisely because we are united that all provocations, all feeble attempts of our enemies to reverse the march of history are doomed to failure. The unity of socialist countries is a durable guarantee for peace on earth.

The present working meeting of the leaders of fraternal parties is one more step along the path of strengthening cooperation and internation between socialist countries.

Meeting Opens

LD102226 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 10 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report]

[Text] A working meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries that are members of the CEMA opened in Moscow today.

The participants in the meeting are: Comrade Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party; chairman of the State Council of the Republic; Comrade Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP; Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, chairman of the State Council of the republic; Comrade Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR Council of State; Comrade Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the republic; Comrade Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the MPRP, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the republic; Comrade Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Cenrtral Committee, chairman of the State Council of the republic; Comrade Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist party, president of the republic; Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the CSSR. [video shows leaders seated at a round conference table, then closeups of leaders in above order]

Gorbachev Decorates Zhivkov

PM121149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 86 First Edition p 1

["Presentation of Award to Todor Zhivkov" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Moscow November 10 TASS -- Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the Kremlin presented the Order of the October Revolution to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. He has been awarded this decoration for outstanding services in the development of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the great contribution to the cause of consolidating peace and socialism, and in connection with his 75th birthday.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev cordially congratulated Todor Zhivkov, noting his exceptional contribution to the construction of socialism on Bulgarian soil, to the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, to the struggle against the threat of war, and for peace and the security of peoples. In reply, Todor Zhivkov expressed his thanks warmly for the high award and said that he would continue to serve loyally the struggle for the triumph of the ideals of socialism and peace, the all-round strengthening of the fraternal friendship of the peoples of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1730 GMT on 10 November carries the identical report and adds: After the presentation of the award a warm friendly conversation took place between Comrades Gorbachev and Zhivkov.]

TASS Assesses Meeting

LD111531 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 11 TASS -- A working meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries, members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, took place in Moscow on November 10-11, 1986. The meeting was attended and addressed by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Zhambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and president of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The leaders of the fraternal parties discussed major problems of the development and improvement of cooperation among socialist countries and opportunities for the fuller realisation of the creative potentialities of socialism.

They attached special importance to the furtherance of their economic relations and the use of new, more advanced forms of economic, scientific and technological cooperation to accelerate the socio-economic development of the fraternal countries and to raise the living standards of their population.

They exchanged opinon on the urgent problems of today's international situation. The participants in the meeting supported the Soviet Union's position of princple in Reykjavik and stressed the need to step up joint efforts for eliminating nuclear weapons and reducing conventional arms, for stronger peace and international security.

The meeting passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and frankness [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian, in an identical report carried at 1513 GMT on 11 November uses the Russian term "otkrovennost"] and mutual understanding and unanimity on all questions under discussion.

Gorbachev Meets Jaruzelski

LD101759 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 86 First Edition p 1

[Under the headline "Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] Moscow November 10 TASS -- A conversation between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, President of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski was held 10 November. The conversation passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding.

Katushev Meets Cuban Official

FL101509 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuba's Communist Party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, is participating today in the working meeting being held in Moscow by the top political and state leaders of CEMA member countries.

Also present in the Soviet Union is Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba. Rodriguez has already met with Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the USSR, with whom he discussed various aspects of economic cooperation between the two countries and its future.

The mere fact that the summit meeting of the CEMA member countries is taking place 1 month since the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik places the Moscow meeting at the highest level of world importance.

Bloc Leaders Depart

LD111905 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 11 TASS -- Participants in the working meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries, members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance left Moscow today: Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the council of State of the German Democratic Republic, Jambyn Batmonh, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and President of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The leaders of the fraternal parties were seen off by Geydar Aliyev, Lev Zaykov, Yegor Ligachev, Viktor Chebrikov, Eduard Shevardnadze.

Biryukov Comments

PM111605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[Igor Biryukov "Commentator's Column": Cooperating in Acceleration"]

[Text] How to obtain from cooperation an even greater return for social and economic acceleration! This was the thought underlying the work of the routine 42nd CEMA Session Sitting in Bucharest.

We have before us a communique, a report, and addresses by participants, mainly heads of government. During the session a program for the constuction of nuclear power stations and nuclear heat supply stations through the year 2000, and also bilateral agreements were signed. All this shows that the socialist community, born under the banner of Great October, is moving forward with confidence.

The 27th CPSU Congress and the forums of the other CEMA countries' fraternal parties developed a strategy for achieving acceleration through scientific and technical progress and activation of the human factor and so gave a powerful boost to the peoples' creative efforts. The community states have taken a new step forward in implementing plans for socialist creation.

But CEMA's highest organ is not meeting to sing the praises of success. Our achievements are indisputable, but the next set of tasks is on an immense scale. So the session focused its attention on their solution, on ways of increasing effective cooperation, and on the shortcomings which must be eradicated.

In accordance with the strategic course laid down by the CEMA countries' economic summit, the national economic plans for the current 5-year period were coordinated. Thanks to coordination on economic policy, new bastions of the power industry and factories and laboratories producing modern machine tools, apparatus, and appliances are being created by the community countries' joint efforts. But this is only the betginning. The session proposed the task of searching for additional opportunities to expand reciprocal deliveries. It is essential to raise the quality of goods and to fulfill commitments in good time.

The fraternal peoples see the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of CEMA Member Countries Through the Year 2000 as one of the most effective instruments of socialist economic integration. Joint research is expanding. Four hundred completed projects have been put into production only this year. However, it was said at the session, in order to solve the very important questions of developing production forces by means of this program an enormous amount of work, mainly organizational work, remains to be done. Intra- and interdepartmental barriers must be broken down, and the bureaucratic style making itself felt in some quarters must be eliminated.

This is the first time, so I believe, that such stress has been laid on direct ties between labor and scientific collectives as the key element in deepening production specialization and cooperation.

The results of the CEMA session once again confirm to the whole world socialism's ability to solve social problems collectively. Socialism is the model for the future.

DELEGATES, OFFICIALS DISCUSS CSCE PROGRESS

Lomeyko on Negotiations

AU101624 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 8 Nov 86 p 5

[Interview given by Vladimir Lomeyko, special envoy and head of the USSR expert delegation to the Vienna CSCE conference, to VOLKSSTIMME reporters Michael Graber and Erich Feichtinger in Vienna; date not given]

[Text] Question: Comrade Lomeyko, as special envoy you closely observed the two meetings between foreign ministers [of the USSR and the United States]. What do you think are the results of the two meetings?

Lomeyko: Well, I think all people in the Soviet Union, in Austria, and all over the world, were very anxious to know what would happen. We heard the statement by our Minister Shevardnadze. He spoke about a bitter aftertaste.

Question: What happened?

Lomeyko: An attempt was made to discuss all important questions within a few hours. Unfortunately, we have not made progress because the Americans want to retreat from the achievements of Reykjavik. They want to retreat from the agreements already made orally between Gorbachev and Reagan. But at the same time, they want to keep our concessions. You understand, this is no longer not only incorrect, this destroys the only possible basis. Only on this basis of balance, of parity for both sides -- without disadvantage to anybody -- is it possible to reach agreements.

Question: What is the Soviet position?

Lomeyko: What Mikhail Gorbachev said in Reykjavik is -- first -- the opinion of the entire leadership, of the entire Soviet Union. Second: we have not changed our position.

Question: What does it look like on the other sode?

Lomeyko: There is no unified American position. What President Reagan said in Reykjavik, what he agreed on, was not generally approved but also met with objections on the part of many influential forces in America. Under the influence of these forces the president himself tried to correct his position quickly.

Question: What was the result?

Lomeyko: A mess. It is not easy to lay open the American position in itself, not to speak of considering it unified. If you have to deal with a partner who takes back his own words or interprets them differently, this also leaves a bitter taste, I think.

In addition, there is the attempt to make things that were agreed by both sides appear differently now -- for instance, liquidating all intermediate-range missiles and halving the number of strategic nuclear weapons.

Question: There have been elections in the United States. The Democrats have the majority in the House and the Senate. Will this influence the position of the U.S. Administration?

Lomeyko: Of course such events play a role. To what extent this will have an effect on our talks and negotiations, is a difficult question.

Question: Why?

Lomeyko: In my personal opinion, in the United States there are not only the Republicans and the Democrats. Concerning the American-Soviet relations there are two other parties. First, you have the "Balance Party" which proceeds from the premise that the relations between the two powers can be solved only on the basis of equality and balance.

And then there is a party that is stronger at the moment, the "Supremacy Party". It includes all those forces that believe that all international questions must be solved through a policy of strength. The borders of these parties do not always coincide with the borders of the political parties. The interests of the military-industrial complex are stronger than the political sympathies.

Question: In the West there are forces that hope that the Soviet Union will change its opinion and its attitude concerning SDI. Is a compromise with regard to SDI conceivable?

Lomeyko: If this refers to our country's willingess to find ways toward acceptable agreements, then I say: We have been and are ready for compromise. We have already reached a compromise. But, unfortunately, this is often not revealed.

Question: Would you explain this in more detail, please?

Lomeyko: From the very start, SDI has been hoping for technological supremacy and hoping to create supremacy in the future with new weapons. This is absolutely clear. This is already the first reason why SDI weapons must be nipped in the bud. A state which is concerned about the fate of mankind must not follow the path of Star Wars.

But because President Reagan perhaps really believes in SDI, because it is his pet project, we said: Okay, it does not matter. Please, try to develop your ideas -- but only in the laboratory. But: no tests and no expansion into space. However, the Americans do not want that. Which other compromises should we make?

Question: SDI also has other aspects.

Lomeyko: Yes. It is a path of immoral development. Money that is needed by everyone -- in particular by the Third World for economic development -- is wasted for the creation of new weapons. Weapons that will not make the world more stable but will make the situation more uncertain and will thus take us further toward the danger of war.

Question: Now the Soviet Union is facing a negotiating partner whom it is difficult to trust because he continuously changes his positions and presents results in a distorted way. How is it possible to make progress with such a partner?

Lomeyko: Yes, it is our tough fate that we have to deal with such a partner. But we cannot choose the partner. One has to live with those who exist in the world.

Queston: To put it another way: We have the Geneva negotiations, which are deadlocked. We have the Vienna Mutual Balanced Force Reduction Talks, which have been idling for almost 13 years. [paragraph continues]

After Reykjavik, we have had to accept a deep disappointment. Now, after Vienna, we have a "bitter aftertaste." What is left for the Soviet Union to let itself be guided by?

Lomeyko: On the one hand, you are right in what you are saying. But, after Reykjavik it is not only disappointment that is left. There is also something else left: hope. Reykjavik showed the possibility of coming to an agreement that will make our world free of nuclear weapons. There was not only our standpoint but also the American President's willingness to accept it. Yes, SDI destroyed this possibility. But we have to cling to the feeling of hope, because the side that does not want any agreements wants to kill hope.

This is a very important psychological point. In spite of all the bitter aftertaste left by these talks we must always look for opportunities for contacts, for dialogue, and for agreements.

Question: Safeguarding world peace is a matter that should not only be settled by the United States and the USSR alone.

Lomeyko: Of course. There should not be the situation that only "two giants are fighting" on our planet. This is not our opinion. We think that our planet is a planet of the people, where each nation and each people has the right to participate in decision-making.

Question: But not all of them express their will clearly.

Lomeyko: Many Western politicians have the dangerous tendency to stand a bit aside and to say everything depends on the United States and the USSR. I think that in doing this they want to make their own position easier. Some Western politicians who do not agree with the American position prefer to stand aside and not to criticize. On the one hand, this is their right. But on the other, they must realize that they make it easier for the "Supremacy Party" to carry out its offensive.

Question: Now somebody can read these statements and say that Ambassador Lomeyko is again trying to drive a wedge between the United States and its allies.

Lomeyko: Oh yes, this infamous wedge theory has been thought up by politicians in order to make their life easier. We have repeatedly said that we do not want to drive a wedge between the allies. For one very simple reason: For us it is much easier to deal with a sensible, united will of the West instead of with different, even opposite opinions.

Question: The allies were actually more or less forced to accept the zero option for intermediate-range missiles.

Lomeyko: We tried to explain to them that this is unjust, then we accepted. Now the Americans say: Well, we are ready, but the Europeans do not want it. This is a game. Some years ago, Mr Rogers frankly said that it is very good that England and France have their own missiles because they thus make it more difficult for the Soviets to solve the questions.

[On the same page VOLKSSTIMME carries the following boxed-in reported statements by Vladimir Lomeyko: "Lomeyko on the Vienna MBFR talks: It is not only important what we think. All participants, all European countries have to think about how it is possible to solve the problems more quickly and in a more concrete way. We are not against concluding smaller agreements there. Perhaps we could also try to reach them with a larger framework. [paragraph continues]

Stockholm did show that this was possible. Here one is again faced with the question whether the countries are willing to achieve progress, whether they really want agreements.

"Lomeyko on human rights: We believe man is the measure of all things. Security and justice are the guarantee for man's survival. That means the danger of war must be eliminated. Man must have a roof over his head and work, he must preserve his rights, and must be as free as possible. Now in the Soviet Union new regulations to ease the process of democratization were decided -- also concerning leaving and entering the country. We are ready for cooperation in this field, too. And we also make our own decisions for this in our country, without waiting for others."]

Kashlev on Process

LD102055 Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna November 10 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Anatoliy Tyupayev:

The delegations of the 35 attending countries at the Vienna followup meeting of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) today began exchanging opinions on the fulfillment of the Helsinki Final Act and the Madrid Final Document.

Speaking there, the leader of the Soviet delegation, Ambassador Yuriy Kashlev, pointed to the profound interest of participating countries in consolidating the CSCE process, an interest demonstrated in the speeches by their foreign ministers last week.

The Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik, he said, had created a fundamentally new situation in the world, in which the role and responsibility of all European nations for making maximum use of the opened prospects for a nuclear-free peace and a nuclear-free Europe had grown immeasurably.

The USSR, Kashlev said, stood for maximum progress in all areas of the CSCE process, which meant all "baskets" of the Final Act, and for substantive accords.

There were no "prohibited" or "uneasy" themes for the Soviet Union in the range of subjects related to the Helsinski process, he added.

Speaking of the military-political field, Khashlev said that military detente, which was something that had been dreamt about in Helsinki eleven years ago, had not materialized because the NATO countries had rejected one proposal after another by the USSR and other socialist countries.

Speaking of the "second basket", he said that the period since the Madrid followup meeting had seen flagrant violations by NATO countries of Final Act provisions concerning the development of relations in trade, economic, scientific and technological fields. He said there had been instances of discrimination, boycotts and embargoes.

Much could be done by joint effort, Kashlev said, also in the humanitarian field which should, however, be rid of all manner of speculation, hypocrisy and attempts to interfere in the affairs of other countries.

The Soviet Union's constructive approach to international cooperation in ensuring human rights, he said, had been reflected in a proposal, made by USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, for convening a representative conference of the CSCE countries in Moscow on the entire range of humanitarian issues.

The initiative, Kashlev said, had won support from many delegations attending the Vienna meeting.

Moscow on First Stage

LD101344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 10 Nov 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Sergey Fanton]

[Text] The general debate has come to an end at the meeting of representatives of the CSCE participant-states in Vienna. The foreign ministers of 35 states took part in it, including Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of foreign affairs. Today sees the beginning of a new stage of the meeting, which for the most part will be held behind closed doors. It is expected that this will impart a businesslike nature on the meeting. A preliminary accord has been reached to make every effort to agree on a final document no later than 31 July next year. The forthcoming months of debate will show whether too much or too little time has been set aside for the Vienna meeting.

Many constructive ideas were put forward during the first stage and particular interest was aroused by our country's proposal to convene a representative conference in Moscow to discuss the entire complex of humanitarian cooperation issues. Naturally, the initiatives previously put forward by the Soviet Union remain in force: the initiatives on disbanding the confronting military and political alliances, on nonaggression, on the nonuse of force, and on the strengthening of security in the Mediterranean area. Against such a backdrop attempts by NATO member countries to distract the meeting from the discussion of topical and truly important pan-European issues looked all the more negative. This was the purpose behind the fuss made over the question of human rights. At the same time, no fresh ideas or proposals in the key sphere -- that of disarmament -- have yet been put forward by the Western side.

Mnatsakanov on New Stage

LD102147 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] A new stage has begun at the Vienna meeting of the CSCE participant states. The meeting's participants are entering a new phase of their work -- concrete talks in specially set-up working groups. Eduard Mnatsakanov, our political observer, is at the microphone:

[Mnatsakanov] The main problem at these talks is well known. The foremost issue at stake revolves round the task of working out measures to reduce the armed forces and conventional arms in Europe. Can one hope that this task will be resolved successfully? I think yes, one can. Here are only some of the existing European realities that make it possible to assess the prospects for the Vienna meeting with a certain degree of optimism.

A complex of military and technical measures to strengthen trust and security on the continent, a complex that has already been worked out, comes into force on 1 January next year. The USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries have addressed to the NATO member states a program providing for major reductions of the armed forces and conventional arms in Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals.

We have worked out a detailed plan for armed forces reductions during the next quinquennium, providing for a reduction of more than half a million men on each side -- that is to say on the part of the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

Other USSR initiatives also remain in force: to dissolve military-political alliances, to refrain from attacking each other, and to refrain from using force. In his television address, Comrade Gorbachev proposed that contacts between special working groups of the two military-political alliances should be organized already at this stage. As far as is known, this proposal has not given rise to objections -- at least not public objections -- in the European NATO capitals.

The main thing now is to work vigorously and creatively precisely in this direction and not to regress or wreck matters through diplomatic vagaries or hollow arithmetical exercises. Attempts of this kind, however, are unfortunately being made even now -- again on the part of the Washington administration. As has become known, Weinberger, the U.S. Defense Secretary, who has never felt particular sympathy toward Europe's nonaligned or neutral countries, would like to keep these countries away from the talks in Vienna altogether. How is it possible to preserve discipline within NATO at a forum attended by 35 states, asks Zimmermann, the U.S. representative.

For them, discipline within NATO is more important than anything else. That is indeed why they arranged for an absured controversy around the forms and participants of the talks. Replying to attempts of this kind, Comrade Shevardnadze emphasized in Vienna that the Continent of Europe has no need for a concert played by the powers, that the destiny of Europe is something that is far above any approaches taken by the blocs, and that it ought to be determined by all European countries.

Thus we face two views with regard to solving urgent problems, two different approaches to the peoples of Europe, and, finally, two moral principles. Let Europe make comparisons and draw conclusions here.

'Anti-Soviets' Examined

LD120445 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 11 Nov 86

["Anti-Soviet Outrages -- Vienna" -- TASS take identifier]

[Text] The Vienna followup meeting of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), one of the signal events of international significance, has by right riveted the attention of the world public looking to it to further constructive dialogue and produce substantive practical results.

It is crystal-clear that these can only be achieved given the will and efforts of all 35 countries involved in the CSCE process which was launched eleven years ago in Helsinki.

But what is happening now around the Vienna meeeting is clear evidence of attempts by right-wing radical circles of NATO countries to interfere with businesslike discussions at the meeting, complicate its work and poison the atmosphere in which the international forum is taking place.

There is no other explanation for the appearance here, in Vienna, of a mass of anti-Sovieteers of every stripe, who descended on the Austrian capital ahead of the meeting as if on command.

The very names of these small but rowdy hoodlum groups sound utterly wild, as if echoes of the past: "The Anti-Bolshevik League of Nations", "The World Congress for a Free Ukraine", "The World Alliance of Balts" and their likes, billed by reactionary propaganda as "campaigners for human rights."

Who do they represent?

First of all, those who at one time attempted together with Nazi hordes to wipe our Soviet power in the USSR and collaborated with the SS and Gestapo, betraying their homeland and taking part in murder and looting, those who have been seeking to sap the foundations of the Soviet system, by making imperialist and Zionist propaganda, and their ilk.

Their political creed has manifested itself strikingly in an act of vandalism against a Vienna monument to Soviet liberator troops who fell in fighting to deliver Europe from Hitlerism.

Who is directing this anti-Soviet choir, who is it that has stinted no funds to pay for their fares to Vienna and for the accomodation of these types, who never tire of lamenting over their grievous state anywhere, at plush hotels and been organizing their so-called news conferences and other activities?

Naturally enough, there is no direct data on this score to be found anywhere.

But it can be ascertained with a large measure of certainty who stands to gain from dragging these "remainders of the past" out to light again.

It is characteristic, for example, that a gathering advertised as "a news conference by fighters for the liberation of the Ukrainians and Lithuanians" has been delayed half an hour pending the arrival of three "guests of honor" -- three American Senators and U.S. Congressman Steny Hoyer.

IZVESTIYA on Follow-up

PM111239 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Matveyev, N. Novikov Vienna dispatch: "The Main Task Is Still Ahead"]

[Text] General political discussions at foreign minister level have come to a close at the Hofburg Palace in Vienna in the third meeting of CSCE representatives.

From this point on the participants in the meeting will work for the main part behind closed doors. It is expected that this will give the meeting a businesslike nature. Accord has been reached to make every effort to agree on a final document no later than 31 July 1987.

Has the Vienna meeting been given a lot of time or not very much? This will become clear in the coming months. The Austrian press has coined the phrase "the moment of truth," envisaging the possibility of making progress during the Vienna meeting on a broad front. A considerable number of ideas of practical interest have been suggested these last few days. The main thing, without doubt, is the belief shared by the overwhelming majority of the meeting participants that efforts must be concentrated on the problem of real disarmament. [paragraph continues]

In this connection speakers noted the accords reached in Stockholm with regard to measures to strengthen confidence and detente in the military sphere, and also the prerequisites for ridding Europe of nuclear weapons that come to light in Reykjavik.

The socialist countries have put forward initiatives in Vienna aimed at removing war from society's life, ending the arms race, and buolding relations of confidence and all-round cooperation among peoples. Proposals were submitted, in the spirit of the new type of political thinking, which advance the all-European process begun in Helsinki. A great deal of interest was aroused by the Soviet Union's proposal to convene a representative conference in Moscow on the entire complex of problems relating to humanitarian cooperation. It goes without saying that the initiatives the Soviet Union proposed earlier still hold good --on dissolving the military and political alliances opposing one another, on refraining from aggression, on the nonuse of force, on strengthening security in the Mediterranean region, and so forth.

In conjunction with the GDR, Czechoslovakia proposed the creation of a zone in Central Europe free of chemical weapons. Together with other socialist countries, Czechoslovakia proposes the convening of an "economic forum" to discuss effective forms to develop economic cooperation and the directions to take in this respect.

The Warsaw Pact Budapest Appeal, which contains a program to reduce all components of the European states' ground forces and tactical strike air forces, and a so the corresponding U.S. and Canadian forces and weapons in Europe, generated a broad response among the meetings's participants.

Many participants in the discussion spoke in favor of ending nuclear tests completely and moving on the the second state of measures for military detente -- reducing conventional weapons in Europe -- and stressed the need to curb the nuclear arms race. These speeches, delivered in a more or less realistic spirit, show that there are grounds for establishing working contacts between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries, as E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, mentioned in his own speech at the Vienna meeting.

It is important that the positive ideas and recommendations put forward be put into practice to improve the situation in Europe. The desire to do this can almost be felt in the very atmosphere of the Hofburg Palace. It reflects the attitude of braod public strata. Thi was noted in the speech by the Swedish foreign minister, who pointed out that we must take account of the concern of millions of people regarding the threat stemming from the nuclear arms race.

Against this background, attempts by some NATO countries to lead the meeting away from discussion of topical, really important all-European problems and impart to it a polemical, if not frankly confrontational tone seemed all the more negative. Trouble was stirred up over the human rights issue for precisely this reason. And, at the same time, there were no fresh ideas, no specific proposals in the key sphere of disarmament. Some actually "cautioned" against the prospect of a Europe free of nuclear weapons (the French representative took this thankless task upon himself. He was not even supported by his Western colleagues). The fuss created in Vienna over human rights seems to be the screen with which Washington and its closest partners would like to conceal their "nudity" in disarmament issues. But here is a very illuminating fact. While the chief of the State Department sang the praises of the U.S. military program in space, not one of Washington's allies took up the refrain.

Addressing the opening of the Vienna meeting, Austrian Federal Chancellor F. Vranitzky said in particular: "A historic achievement of the all-European process is the fact that, despite differences in our ideological views, we have managed to lay the foundation of that common political will thanks to which solutions have been found that are accepted by all."

Yes, considerable experience of joint action has been accumulated. We also have a considerable reserve of new, fresh ideas for Europe to become a model continent where the concept of an international security system is put into practice. These, in the broadest sense, are the tasks facing the Vienna meeting. It is expected to be an important turning point for the continent.

BELONOGOV ADDRESSES UN HOST COUNTRY COMMITTEE

LD101823 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 10 Nov 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; video report]

[Text] A session of the Host Country Committee has been held at the United Nations.

[Unidentified correspondent] The illegal action of the United States against the Soviet Mission at the United Nations in arbitrarily cutting the number of Soviet employees in New York has been greeted at the United Nations with alarm and indignation. These hostile acts by the United States reflect the general confrontational course of influential circles in Washington both in relation to the United Nations and in relations to the Soviet Union.

A resolute protest was voiced at a session of the UN Host Country Committee specially convened at the request of the Soviet Union. Speaking at the session, Belonogov, the permanent representative of the Soviet Union at the United Nations, said in part:

[Begin Belonogov recording] The discussion in the committee has convincingly revealed the total groundlessness and judicial unsoundness of the U.S. claim to decide, unilaterally and entirely as it sees fit, the question of how many personnel may work at one or another of the foreign missions at the United Nations. This point of view was also expressed in the statement of the legal counsel of the UN Secretariat. Despite repeated appeals by the Soviet side and by other states of the world community calling on the United States to cancel the illegal measures that were planned and to adopt a constructive stance in settling questions concerning the provision of normal conditions for the functioning of the missions of UN member-states and for the effective work of the organization itself, the United States is stubbornly persisting in its line of stepping up crude pressure on the United Nations and its member-states. [end recording]

[Correspondent] In this connection, the Soviet permanent representative at the United Nations and representatives of other states called on the UN Host Country Committee to take effective measures for putting an end to the arbitrary and illegal actions of the United States against the Soviet UN Mission. This is necessary for the successful work both of the Soviet Mission and of the whole of the United Nations; it is demanded by the interests of the international community. [video shows Host Country Committee in session, with Belonogov in closeup reading his statement; delegates of various countries, including the United States, listen through headphones]

USIA'S WICK PREPARED TO DISCUSS PROPOSAL

LD112045 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 11 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

Director of the United States Information Agency Charles Wick came in for attacks from unexpected side. If the U.S. press is to be believed, he came under fire of criticism from the State Department and the National Security Council staff. According to the NEW YORK TIMES, jaws dropped when it was learned that he is prepared to discuss the Soviet Union is given the opportunity to set up radio broadcasts to the United Syates from U.S. territory or somewhere nearby, so that the braodcasts should reach the United States population. It should be borne in mind that the United States cannot be reached by Soviet broadcasts for the reason that radio sets there are attuned only to medium-wave frequencies.

Meanwhile, dozens of U.S. radio stations surrounding the Soviet Union are on the air round the clock, being engaged in hostile propaganda.

It is a dangerous phenomenon that the Americans are barred from objective information. This has been confirmed with particular clarity in the period that has passed since the Reykjavik summit. The presentation to the American public of the most important facts related to that meeting has been and is grossly distorted, clearly with the intention to mislead Americans. The influential circles in the current administration clearly do not want the American people to know the truth about what is taking place in the Soviet Union, about the real content of the Soviet foreign policy, about the Soviet Union's actual intentions.

Apparently this is the reason why those Washington circles have been horrified at the thought that Wick might agree to the Soviet proposal. According to the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, possible conditions for such an arrangement caused stormy backstage debates in Washington. Those who attack Wick now and who, according to the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, describe him as an amateur in politics who should not go too far in playing the role of a diplomat, fear most of all [that] arrangements with Moscow should impede the current process of the United States being turned in an ever more closed society, in which people are denied objective information by various ways and means. Hence the rushing about and the tragicomic pronouncements of certain Washington figures, who according to the NEW YORK TIMES, cast about for the ways to extricate themselves "from the Wick walk-in-the-woods".

Charles Wick himself, being apparently unprepared for so heated passions around the question of contacts with the Soviet Union on radio communications told NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, as if in a way of protecting himself: "I do not create the policy of the United States Government".

LOMEYKO INTERVIEWED ON JOINT U.S. RELATIONS

DW101400 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 0438 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Interview with special USSR Envoy Vladimir Lomeyko by correspondent Loffle in Vienna on the "Zehn Nach Fuenf" program; Date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Loffle] What is your impression of the U.S.-Soviet talks?

[Lomeyko] They left a bitter taste, because the U.S. delegation demonstrated that it wanted to revise the Reykjavik talks, that is, to forget what was achieved there. What they propose is a mixture of old concessions and proposals made by the Soviet Union in the hours of talks between Gorbachev and Reagan. [passage omitted]

[Loffle] If the Reykjavik meeting marked some progress, would you go so far as to say that Vienna was a step backward or just confirmation of past antagonisms?

[Lomyenko] [Passage omitted] At the moment it is not a question of bilateral talks between the United States and the Soviet Union, but of the position of the Americans themselves. The Soviet Union is and remains loyal to the Reykjavik talks. The Americans, however, have different positions. At least two groups are fighting with each other. One wants to consider Reykjavik a basis, while the other want to revise it, probably because it does not want a nuclear weapons-free world at all.

[Loffle] The big powers' delegations to the Geneva conference on effective disarmament measures will get together today at the suggestion of the Soviet Union in a session that was not previously planned. Can a new Soviet initiative be expected there?

[Lomeyko] I think that the Soviet Union has proposed enough intiatives. The solution to the disputed issues, the solution to the problems, does not depend on new initiatives, although new proposals from both sides are not ruled out. I think that at the moment the matter is basically as follows: Either you want to make progress and develop what was achieved in Reykjavik, or you want to retreat. That is the most ticklish problem of the current situation.

[Loffle] Shevardnadze came to Vienna mainly for the opening of the third CSCE follow-up meeting. At press conferences, you and some of your colleagues outlined some of the main Soviet points in connection with implementing the Helsinki Final Act. What are the main points?

[Lomeyko] The Helsinki Final Act is a comprehensive document. [Passage omitted] It includes all the issues, including military, economic, and humanitarian. We agree the world situation is depicted not just by the Final Act. The world needs a stable situation. It needs security and lasting and just peace. In other words, all components -- political, military, economic, and humanitarian problems -- must be resolved and safeguarded. Peace depends not on one, but on three baskets. Therefore, the Soviet Union emphasizes all these problems. [Passage omitted] If, for example, man wants to live safely, free, and just -- man is the central figure of the whole story and the whole situation -- he must live free without fear of nuclear death, free of the fear of unemployment, and free of the fear that his rights could be somehow damaged or threatened.

DOBRYNIN RECEIVES DARTMOUTH MEETING PARTICIPANTS

LD111939 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 11 TASS - Anatoliy Dobrynin, a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received a group of U.S. participants in Dartmouth meetings of representatives of the Soviet and American public.

The U.S. delegation is being led by former Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders.

The conversation covered some issues of the Soviet-U.S. relationship and the problem of settling regional conflicts.

Anatoliy Dobrynin called the Soviet Union's efforts towards a fair resolution of urgent international problems at both global and regional levels to the attention of his American interlocutors.

Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the Institute of the World Economy and International Relations at the Soviet Academy of Sciences, also took part in the conversation.

FEDYASHIN: MARINE CORPS HOLDS 'POMPOUS CEREMONY'

LD102301 Moscow TASS in English 2104 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Washington November 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin reports: A pompous ceremony and a parade took place in Washington today on the occasion of the 211th anniversary of the formation of the U.S. Marine Corps.

Although the soldiers of the Marine Corps, which was formed as far back as 1775, took part in the War of Independence, the Civil War, and World War Two, their ill fame has grown by no means in the field of the 'defence of freedom and justice'.

The Marines have always performed the role of Washington's striking fist in various wars, armed conflicts and punitive expeditions, paving the way for the U.S. dollar with fire and sword.

They left their bloody tracks in Nicaragua, Honduras, in the Philippines, Korea, Vietnam, the Dominican Republic, and in El Salvador. Independent Grenada became their latest victim in 1983.

The U.S. Marine Corps is now almost 200,000-strong. It comprises three divisions of the Marines, three air wings, reinformcement and support forces and units.

What importance Washington attaches to the Marine Corps is evidenced by the fact that under the Reagan administration the budget of the corps has increased by almost 3,000 million dollars.

Bases of the U.S. Marines have been sited in all strategically important areas of the world: in the Pacific and Indian Ocean Areas, in the Far East, the Mediterranean, and the Central American region.

Together with U.S. special-operations forces, the Marines can be brought at any moment to the 'hot spots' of the world to suppress national liberation movements and to install regimes welcome to Washington, as has been repeatedly the case in the past.

JOINT U.S. SEISMOLOGISTS PROJECT HIGHLIGHTED

LD112341 Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] New York November 11 TASS -- By TASS Correspondent Anatoliy Lazarev

Despite obstacles put by the Reagan administration, the second stage of the Soviet-American project on studying the possibilities of verifying compliance with the terms of a potential agreement on banning nuclear tests has begun in the United States.

The first stage took place on Soviet territory within the framework of an arrangement between the Soviet academy of Sciences and the U.S. Natural Resources Defence Council.

A press conference, held in La Jolla, California, on Monday, was addressed by Dr. Thomas Cochran, chief geophysicist with the natural Resources Defence Council, who stressed the importance of the joint project.

Its aim, he said, was to demonstrate the real possibility of verifying the sides' compliance with a nuclear-test moratorium.

This should encourage the introduction of a worldwide ban on such tests to prevent the development of new types of nuclear weapons, he observed.

Cochran said that the council suggested that the Reagan administration take part in implementing the project. But Washington rejected the offer, stating that it opposed a moratorium on nuclear tests since they were necessary for ensuring the reliability of nuclear weapons and developing new weaponry systems.

THE NEW YORK TIMES observed in this connection that the Soviet Union had been observing a nuclear moratorium since August 1985.

Igor Nersesov, a Soviet seismologist working at the Institute of the Physics of the Earth under the Soviet Academy of Sciences, rejected the claims by some Washington figures that the principal aim of the joint project was of a propaganda character.

"What kind of propaganda is it," he asked, "if we all will live in a better an safer world without nuclear weapon tests?"

Observers pointed out that Soviet seismologists, although allowed to enter the U.S., did not enjoy the freedom of action that had been granted to their American counterparts in the USSR.

THE NEW YORK TIMES said that the group of Soviet scientists had planned to visit the potential sites for the installation of monitoring equipment in Nevada State but could not do that because of the requirements of the visa issued by the U.S. Administration.

As to the American scientists, the newspaper added, they had been in the area adjacent to the Soviet nuclear test site since July this year.

PATENTS OFFICES DISCUSS COOPERATION WITH PRC

PM061103 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 45, Nov 86 (Signed to Press 30 Oct 86) p 21

["Own Information" report under the Rubric "Foreign Economic Ties": "Businesslike Meeting"]

[Text] A Soviet-Chinese seminar on questions of patent practice, trade mark registration, and technology transfer in the PRC was held in Moscow in October. It was organized by the "Soyuzpatent" All-Union Association, the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry Protection of Industrial Property Section, and the Soviet national group of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property.

Greater attention has been paid in China in the last few years to the protection of inventions and trade marks and to the purchase and sale of licenses in connection with the program for the economy's modernization. The meeting of Chinese and Soviet specialists in the patent area is notable for the fact that it reflects the overall process of the dynamic development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between our countries.

"Business contacts with our colleagues from the Patents Agency under China's Council for the Promotion of Foreign Trade have also been stepped up," M. Gorodisskiy, general director of the "Soyuzpatent" All-Union Association, said. "Our partners from the PRC have scored remarkable successes in the area of patent work. This must be stressed because the patents law adopted in 1984 and now in force in China is the first such law in the country's entire history."

The Chinese specialists briefed their Soviet colleagues on the specific features of the country's patents law, the system of organization of patent agencies, and the practice of license work.

"The patent system is not a goal in itself," according to Gao Yuandao, deputy director of China's Patents Agency. "Our main task is to help raise technical standards in the national economy's sectors and accelerate scientific and technical progress. The meeting with Soviet specialists was very useful for us, since the Chamber of Trade and Industry has accumulated rich experience in patent work. Cooperation in this area is only just beginning, but it has, in my view, good prospects."

IZVESTIYA CITES PRC OFFICIAL ON UNESCO POLICY

PM111153 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own Correspondent Yu. Sanvenkov report: "China"]

[Text] Beijing -- Speaking on the occasion of this international organization's 40th anniversary, Yang Haibo, chairman of the PRC National Commission for UNESCO Affairs, stated that China will continue its policy of strengthening cooperation with UNESCO and its member states. In his opinion, such cooperation is in the interests of all countries.

DEFENSE SPOKESMAN DENIES DRA MILITARY BUILDUP

LD111931 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 11 TASS -- A competent spokesman for the leadership of the Soviet Defence Ministry has described as a "malicious fabrication" THE WASHINGTON TIMES November 7 report claiming that the USSR recently sent two fresh divisions to Afghanistan.

More than eight thousand Soviet troops and 1,700 units of combat hardware were returned to the USSR from Afghanistan in October. No new Soviet military contingents were dispatched to Afghanistan.

"Two divisions are not two American Stinger missiles hidden in packs carried by camels along bandit paths leading into Afghanistan. Concealing their movement is impossible given the present-day means of observation," the spokesman said.

"The campaign, inspired in the United States and involving top U.S. officials, to discredit the Soviet Government's decision to return home six regiments from the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan demonstrates the American Administration's unwillingness to resolve problems related to the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan by peaceful political means," the Soviet Defence Ministry spokesman emphasized.

At a time when the Soviet Union undertook in October a concrete step, which ought to have been reciprocated by the curtailment of aggression against Afghanistan, the United States and some of its allies, by resorting to totally false and groundless arguments, were expanding military and financial support for Afghan counter-revolution.

500 million dollars worth of only American weapons and equipment, including rocket projectiles, surface-to-air missiles, modern anti-aircraft Stinger launchers, radio-controlled mines and even chemical weapons were being handed over to the bandit units in 1986.

The deliveries of advanced American weapons seemed to be in response to a call from the U.S. for "actions towards the earliest political settlement of the situation relating to Afghanistan."

The entire world saw in Reykjavik that there was a wide gap between the Reagan administration's words and deeds. The same phenomenon was observed in the U.S. actions with regard to Afghanistan.

DRA FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM111617 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "En Route Home"]

[Text] S.M. Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee and Afghan foreign minister, left Moscow for Kabul 10 November after stopping over on his way from New York, where he had headed the Afghan delegation at the 41st UN General Assembly session. During his stay in Moscow S.M. Dost met with Yu.M. Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister.

ALIYEV LEADS DELEGATION TO LAO PARTY CONGRESS

LD112244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] A CPSU Central Committee delegation headed by Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Moscow on 11 November for Vientiane at the invitation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee to attend the work of the party's fourth congress.

The delegation is comprised of Rakhmanin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, and Mikheyev, USSR ambassador in Laos.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee, and other officials.

Delegation Arrives in Vientiane

LD120904 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane November 12 TASS -- A Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) delegation led by Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, arrived here today to participate in the fourth congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP).

At the capital's Wattai airport the delegation were met by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee, acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, deputy chairman of the LPDR'S Council of Ministers, and by other party and state leaders of Laos.

RYZHKOV HOLDS TALKS WITH VIETNAMESE CP OFFICIAL

OW061231 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Comrade Ryzhkov, head of the Soviet Government [as heard], conducted a friendly conversation with Vo Chi Cong, head of the Vietnamese delegation to the CEMA meeting, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party, and first vice chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers.

In their exchange of views on issues concerning Soviet-Vietnamese relations, they focused on the organization of joint activities aimed at implementing the long-term program for developing economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

They exchanged experiences in achieving several improvements in the social activities sphere with a view to successfully building socialism -- a concern of the two countries.

Both sides agreed on the need to intensify efforts by all countries in the struggle to consolidate international peace and security and reach an agreement on disarmament as proposed by the Soviet Union in Reykjavik.

On the issue of multilateral cooperation among CEMA countries, they stressed the readiness of the Soviet Union and Vietnam to actively participate in consolidating socialist economic alliance on the basis of applying production cooperativization and strongly promoting scientific and technological advances.

TASS CRITICIZES THATCHER SPEECH SUPPORTING REAGAN

LD110203 Moscow TASS in English 0155 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] London November 11 TASS -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has addressed a speech to the traditional banquet given by the lord mayor of the British capital. The bourgeois press publicized in advance the speech by the head of the Conservative cabinet as being "extremely important" and of "key significance". Yet as follows from an analysis of the speech, it was a thoughtless repetition of the statements by the U.S. President on the need for a "tough policy" in relations with the Soviet Union. Thatcher has expressed, in particular, support for Reagan's stand at the summit meeting in Reykjavik, as a result of which, as is known, the attainment of a history-making agreement in the field of arms cuts was frustrated through the fault of the U.S. side. She has also expressed support for the intention of the USA to spread the weapons race into outer space. Her ability to evaluate the realities of the contemporary world did not differ from that of Washington. Echoing the overseas "experts", head of the Tory cabinet claimed that it was precisely the existence of nuclear arsenals, which had prevented over the past 40 years the outbreak of nuclear and conventional wars in Europe.

LIGACHEV, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR HELSINKI 12 OCT

LD120926 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] A CPSU delegation comprising Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Vaino, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; Gerasimov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad gorkom; and Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's international department, left for Helsinki today on the invitation of the leadership of the Finnish Social Democratic Party.

BRIEFS

TASS AGREEMENT WITH ANSA -- Rome November 1 TASS -- An agreement has been reached on broadening cooperation between the Soviet new agency TASS and mass media of Italy. The agreements have been signed: from the Soviet side by Anatoliy Krasikov, TASS deputy director general, from the Italian side by Paolo de Palma, director general of the ANSA agency, and Angelo Sabatini, managing director of the AGI agency. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2331 GMT 31 Oct 86 LD]

NETHERLANDS ENVOY CREDENTIALS -- Moscow October 31 TASS -- Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Netherlands Petrus Buwalda presented in the Kremlin today his credentials to Pavel Gilashvili, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. After the presentation of credentials and exchange of speeches, Pavel Gilashvili and Petrus Buwalda had a friendly conversation. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 31 Oct 86 LD]

PRAVDA'S 'OBSERVER' COMMENTS ON MCFARLANE AFFAIR

PM102039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 86 Second Edition p 5

["Observer" article: "Using Someone Else's Passport"]

[Text] It has long been known that a secret gets out sooner or later. New evidence of this is the trip to Tehran by R. McFarlane, former U.S. presidential national security assistant. The very fact of the trip and its highly significant details became common knowledge the other day.

According to a report by the official Iranian news agency IRNA, R. McFarlane went to Tehran with a message from Reagan to Iranian officials in which the U.S. President called for improved relations between Tehran and Washington. McFarlane was unable to deliver the message since he was expelled from Iran.

McFarlane did not fly into Tehran empty-handed: His aircraft was loaded with spare parts for the U.S. aircraft which form the backbone of the Iranian Air Force.

Not all the details of the "McFarlane affair" are clear yet. But it is perfectly obvious that for all Washington's official denials McFarlane did not fly to Tehran on his own initiative. He had special instructions from the White House to make contact with Iranian circles who want to restore relations with the United States. Obviously someone was waiting for McFarlane in Tehran and people in authority were intending to meet with him since without their influential assistance McFarlane's trip would simply have been inconceivable.

Washington is now making every effort to conceal the circumstances of McFarlane's trip to Tehran, hoping to get away with vague statements and to pretend that it was some kind of chance episode which has nothing to do with the official administration. But everything that is known about this trip provides evidence to the contrary. The eye is caught first of all by the identity of the person who was chosen for the mission. R. McFarlane is no chance figure, of course; he has retained the closest connections among U.S. official circles. In the opinion of those who sent him to Tehran, McFarlane has experience of "delicate matters" of this type.

The "McFarlane affair" is additional proof of Washington's duplicity in everything that concerns the Iran-Iraq conflict. Washington claims publicly that it favors an end to the war between Iran and Iraq. In reality, however, it turns out that the U.S. administration, while giving one of the sides assurances to this effect, is offering arms deliveries to the other side.

Even prior to McFarlane's mission, judging by foreign press reports, U.S. weapon deliveries were reaching Iran via various, albeit unofficial channels. The Lebanese weekly AL-SHIRA' reported recently, for instance, that Washington has delivered spare parts for aircraft, tanks, and radar to Iran. The weapons were flown in on board four C-130 aircraft from U.S. bases in the Philipppines. Now, judging by appearances, attempts are afoot to place these deliveries on an even more solid footing.

The example of McFarlane's mission is typical of the U.S. Administration's actions characterized by the desire to conduct international affairs by means of various dubious deals and behind-the-scenes machinations rather than along straight and honest lines. It has been revealed once again what is behind Washington's assurances of its desire to settle regional conflicts.

As for Washington's plans in the area of the Near and Middle East and the Persian Gulf, they have been known for a long time. They are based on the desire to exacerbate the situation here to the utmost with the aim of using all this to further build up its penetration into the region.

TASS: U.S. ARMS SUPPLY TO IRAN SHOWS HYPOCRISY

LD111204 Moscow TASS in English 1059 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 11 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes:

The scandalous secret visits of former presidential national security adviser Robert McFarlane show that one of the paramount goals of the American-Israeli strategic alliance is the incitement and escalation of the Iranian-Israeli [as received] war. Washington and Tel Avif would like to exhaust the antagonists as much as possible and to distract them from the battle against the main threat to the peoples and countries of the region, namely, Israeli expansion and the hostile intrigues of the imperialist forces led by the United States. The fact that U.S. supplies of spares and arms are channelled through Israel illustrates the coordinated and preplanned character of the American-Israeli actions. It is likewise clear that these actions are directed against all the Arabs and infringe on their national interests. Small wonder that the news of U.S. arms and spares supplies to Iran has worried even those conservative Arab regimes which have traditionally good relations with Washington.

Having hypocritically announced a policy of "countering terrorism," Washington itself is the main source of terrorism in the Middle East and other parts of the world and is playing double game in hoping, contrary to common sense, that any manoeuvre or intrigue of the United States would cause no objections or protests.

Naturally, arms supplies into the area of the bitter conflict by no means contribute to a search for peaceful solutions to it and clearly are at odds with the official stand of the U.S. Administration in favour of the settlement of regional conflicts.

It is perhaps for that reason that the scandal around McFarlane's visit so strongly embarrassed the U.S. Administration, which is now trying to save face and to suppress the incident.

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS' TAMBO WELCOMED

Dobrynin Meets With Tambo

LD060647 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2220 GMT 5 Nov 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Today Comrade Dobrynin had a meeting with a delegation of the South African National Congress [ANC], led by the ANC president, Tambo. An exchange of opinions took place on the situation in southern Africa, and on other issues of mutual interest. The conversation was conducted in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Tambo Holds Press Conference

MB071519 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1830 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR today held a press conference where local and foreign journalists were invited. The chief speaker was Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa. Mr Tambo is leading an ANC delegation that has been invited by the Soviet Government to attend the observances marking the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917. In his address to the journalists in Moscow, Tambo said:

[Begin Tambo recording in English fading into Zulu translation] Tomorrow is 7 November, a very important holiday for the Soviet people and an historic date on the world political calendar. We of the ANC offer our congratulations to the Soviet poeple on the occasion marking the 69th anniversary of the great Russian Revolution that led to the establishment of a new socialist government in the USSR. The few days we have spent here in the Soviet Union have enabled us to understand clearly the challenges facing the people of the Soviet Union. [passage omitted]

We had historic talks with the leader of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev, who is the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The talks ended with a communique which expressed the Soviet people's solidarity with the struggle to reestablish human rights and self-determination in South Africa and the granting of independence to Namibia so that peace can return to southern Africa. This communique served to inspire us anew in our cause for freedom. It was heartwarming to learn of the Soviet Union's determination to take new steps to assist the struggling people of South Africa and Namibia and the nations of southern Africa that are fighting for full sovereignty and freedom.

We wish to state explicitly that Soviet assistance to us is not inspired by Soviet desire to gain hegemony in our region. Today, we are more convinced than ever before that in the CPSU and in the Soviet people at large, we have genuine supporters of our cause to eradicate apartheid, imperialism, capitalism, and oppression. To us, our reception by Mikhail Gorbachev was a great honor. We are very appreciative of this opportunity made available to us. [passage omitted]

On 12 January, 1987 we shall observe the 75th anniversary of the founding of the ANC. This will be an unprecedented occasion in the history of the struggle. It will reaffirm better cooperation with other nations in the campaign to uproot the apartheid regime. The whole international community -- East, West, North, South -- ought to embark on a united stand that will accelerate the dawning of a new order in South Africa, where black and white persons will enjoy equal rights under the law. All the residents of South Africa will be given protection by the constitution, sex discrimination will be abolished, and the people given the universal right to determine the kind of government to rule the country. We are happy that our obectives are clearly understood and supported by the Soviet Union. [end recording]

Delegation Departs Moscow

LD101949 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 10 TASS -- The delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) led by ANC President Oliver Tambo, who were on a visit to the USSR, have left Moscow.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS GUINEA-BISSAU PARTY

PM101610 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 86 First Edition p 1

[CPSU Central Committee message: "To the Fourth Congress of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde"]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends warm greetings to the delegates of the Fourth Congress of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde [PAIGC], the acknowledged revolutionary vanguard of the people of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

Under the leadership of the PAIGC, the Guinean people have traveled a difficult but glorious path of struggle against colonialism, have won independence, and are now, despite all the difficulties, rebuffing the intrigues of foreign and domestic reaction and building a new, just society. The PAIGC actively comes out in favor of the preservation and strengthening of peace and against imperialism, racism, and apartheid.

Your congress is a significant event in Guinea-Bissau's life. The decisions you are to take will be for the party and people a program of action aimed at ensuring national and social progress.

Communists and all Soviet people wish the Fourth PAIGC Congress successful and fruitful work. We are confident that the friendship and solidarity between our parties and peoples, tried and tested by time, will continue to strengthen and develop.

The CPSU Central Committee.

GORBACHEV PRESENTS ORDER OF LENIN TO CASTRO

LD111431 Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 11 TASS -- On November 11, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, presented in the Kremlin the Order of Lenin to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. The decoration was awarded to Fidel Castro for his outstanding contribution to the promotion of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Cuba, to the consolidation of peace and socialism and on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

Mikhail Gorbachev, who delivered a speech at the presentation ceremony, cordially congratulated Fidel Castro and noted his outstanding role in the development of socialist Cuba and in strengthening the international solidarity of all the forces opposed to national oppression and imperialist reaction.

Fidel Castro expressed his warm thanks in a reply speech and said he would continue to devote every effort to the cause of the liberation of the peoples, the consolidation of world socialism and the strengthening of unbreakable Soviet-Cuban friendship.

After the presentation ceremony Mikhail Gorbachev and Fidel Castro discussed some aspects of the further development of fraternal friendship between the Soviet Union and Cuba and their joint efforts to strengthen the positions of socialism and to promote social progress and a future of peace for the peoples.

PRAVDA TEXT OF GREETINGS TO NICARAGUAN LEADERSHIP

PM111129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 86 First Edition p 2

[CPSU Central Committee message to the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua]

[Text] To the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] of Nicaragua

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee cordially congratulates you and all the members of the FSLN on the 25th anniversary of the Front's foundation.

Twenty-five years ago courageous fighters and ardent patriots headed by Nicaragua's outstanding son Carlos Fonseca Amador raised the banner of the struggle against one of the most brutal tyrannies in Latin America. Rallying the country's progressive and democratic forces, the Sandinist Front led them in the assault on the dictatorship. Under its leadership the people's anti-imperialist revolution triumphed in the land of Sandino. The overthrow of the bloody Somoza regime and the rise of the new Nicaragua were warmly welcomed by the world public.

However, U.S. imperialist circles have not reconciled themselves to the fact that the people of a small Central American country, which they had gotten used to regarding as their own domain, have embarked on the road of independence and social justice. These circles crudely interfere in Nicaragua's internal affairs, arm and finance counterrevolutionary gangs, and are essentially waging an undeclared war against the country.

Nicaragua's people are firmly rebuffing the aggressive actions of the United States. Selflessly defending their right to independence and freedom, they display their determination to protect the gains of the revolution and to prevent a return to the old order. In this struggle Nicaragua does not stand alone. It has on its side all people who reject diktat and violence in relations between states and who treasure the fundamental principles governing international life, the principles of peace, good neighborliness, national sovereignty, and equality.

The CPSU and Soviet people express their solidarity with the just struggle of the Nicaraguan people.

The Soviet Union views with understanding the position of the Nicaraguan Government, which is seeking a political settlement in Central America and is playing a constructive role in the Contadora process.

Together with other peace-loving states, Nicaragua opposes the arms race and favors the strengthening of world peace and radical reductions in nuclear weapons until they are completely eliminated.

Long live the FSLN!

May the friendship between the CPSU and the FSLN and between the Soviet and the Nicaraguan people strengthen and develop!

CPSU Central Committee

REAGAN AFFIRMS 'AGGRESSIVE COURSE' ON NICARAGUA

LD111926 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Washington November 11 TASS -- The U.S. Administration intends to continue its aggressive course against Nicaragua by using military pressure, political blackmail and economic sanctions, according to President Reagan's message to Congress.

The White House report on developments that occurred during the last six months since the United States put Nicaragua under its economic and political boycott claimed that the small Central American nation posed "an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States."

Ronald Reagan pledged to use the powers at his disposal "to apply economic sanctions against Nicaragua."

Earlier on, Reagan signed a directive on spending the 100 million dollars earmarked by Congress under pressure from the Administration for military assistance to the contras at whose hands the U.S. was waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua.

Local observers indicate that the surge in the White House's aggressiveness with respect to Nicaragua has drawn trenchant criticism on the part of the overwhelming majority of Latin American countries taking part in the 16th session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS), currently under way in the Guatemalan capital.

Delegates to the session called for an end to U.S. interference in Central America's intenal affairs and for a settlement of the situation in the region by way of talks.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH NICARAGUA

LD081521 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] In Managua, the signing has taken place of an agreement on cooperation between the CPSU and the Sandinist National Liberation Front for 1986-90, as well as a plan for contacts between the CPSU and the Sandinist Front for 1986-87.

At the ceremony held in this connection, Bayardo Arce, vice coordinator of the Executive Commission of the Front's national leadership, expressed profound gratitude to the people and government of the USSR for the help and support given to the Nicaraguan revolution.

DELEGATION SIGNS SCIENTIFIC ACCORD IN CUBA

LD110719 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Summary] Each year 850,000 tons of oil is extracted in the regions of Varadero and Boca de Jaruco in Cuba. A delegation headed by Comrade Dinkov, USSR minister of the petroleum industry, recently visited the area. For the very first time the necessity for the comprehensive development of the oil recovery and processing industry in Cuba was noted, in a protocol on scientific cooperation signed at the end of the visit. It included deliveries of modern oil field equipment from the Soviet Union, the setting up of trunk oil pipelines, the use of new methods of oil recovery from strata, and so on. The figure of 2 million metric tons of oil a year is planned to be reached by 1990. [video shows oil pumps in action, oil prospecters drilling, officials signing documents at a desk, two officials exchanging documents]

WORLD LEADERS CONTINUE TO SEND CONGRATULATIONS

Reagan Message

PM101630 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[Message from Ronald Reagan to A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Text] To His Excellency Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Esteemed Mr Chairman,

On behalf of the American people I wish to congratulate the people of the Soviet Union on the USSR's national day. We Americans are filled with desire to set about tackling the major problems of our time -- how to reduce the risk of war, improve our peoples' life, help to establish peace in the troubled regions of the globe, and expand ties between our governments and citizens.

In the past year we have made progress in achieving the goals which people in both our countries and throughout the world sincerely seek. But much more remains to be done. May I take this opportunity to assure you that the United States is prepared to act together with the Soviet Union in the cause of creating firm foundations for peace between us.

With respect,
Ronald Reagan.

Al-Qadhdhafi Greetings

PM101043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[Message from Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi to CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev on October Revolution anniversary]

[Text] To M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

Dear Friend!

On the 69th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution it gives me pleasure to send you warmest congratulations and best wishes on my own behalf and on behalf of the Arab Libyan people. We seek to ensure that the relations between our friendly countries continue to steadily develop and deepen in all spheres. These relations not only serve the interests of our countries and of Soviet-Arab friendship but also make a serious contribution to the cause of realizing the noble aims and the lofty ideals for which the peoples craving freedom, progress, and peace strive.

In sending you personally, your party, and the friendly Soviet people congratulations on this great festival, we hail your responsible role in efforts to rid the world of the threat of a destructive nuclear war. [paragraph continues]

Mankind is being cynically pushed toward such a war by the feverish activities of the forces of imperialism, Zionism, and racism, which ignore the will of the peoples of the world, including their own peoples, who by all means reject and condemn the arms race, the stockpiling of nuclear weapons, and the militarization of space.

I am confident of the triumph of the forces of justice, peace, and socialism. The road to their decisive and undoubted victory lies by way of the alliance between our friend -- the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union -- and the peoples of the "Third World" and its progressive and revolutionary forces.

I wish you, dear friend, the members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and all Central Committee members good health, happiness, and successes, and the friendly Soviet people progress and prosperity.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi

Chissano Greeting

PM101439 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[October Revolution anniversary message from Joaquim Alberto Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee]

[Text] To Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On behalf of the Frelimo Party and the people and Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and also on my own personal behalf, I warmly congratulate the CPSU, the Soviet people, the government of the Soviet Union, and you personally, dear Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, on the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The victory of the Great October, which crowned the just, heroic struggle of the Soviet people against exploitation and oppression, is today an important and inspiring example for all peace-loving peoples and also for those who are still struggling for freedom, equality, democracy, and justice.

The Mozambican people, the Frelimo Party, and the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique now fervently join the fraternal people of the Soviet Union in their celebration of 7 November, despite their deep pain and depression in connection with the tragic, untimely death of their dear leader -- President Samora Moises Machel.

Our firm decision to continue our chosen course of development and to put into practice the noble ideas of peace, progress, and socialism which were the reason for President S. Machel's struggle and death strengthens us in the imperative need to develop first and foremost our traditional relations of fraternal friendship, combat solidarity, and fruitful cooperation with friendly socialist countries, our constant allies.

In this connection we would like to take this opportunity to reaffirm our sincere desire to still further strengthen the bonds of friendship which unite our peoples, parties, and governments.

We will also take this opportunity to salute the various successes achieved by your country over a period of 69 years in the economic, social, scientific and technical, and cultural spheres, which have turned the Soviet Union into a developed, flourishing socialist state.

Well aware of the horrors and grave consequences of war and realizing that peace is a valuable, inalienable factor in mankind's harmonious development, the Soviet people have made the struggle for peace the main element in their policy.

The People's Republic of Mozambique warmly welcomes all the constructive initiatives put forward by the USSR with the aim of eliminating once and for all the specter of nuclear catastrophe hovering over our planet. We particularly welcome the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions, which is a gigantic, unprecedented step taken in the search for a constructive solution to disarmament.

In conclusion, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, accept our most sincere wishes that your mission as leader of the Soviet people and loyal successor of Lenin's ideas be crowned with success.

I wish you good health and long life, and once again accept from the Mozambican people, the Frelimo Party, and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique sincere wishes to the people, the Communist Party, and the Government of the Soviet Union for the greatest success in consolidating your revolutionary achievements and building a developed socialist society.

With great respect,

Joaquim Alberto Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Kim Il-song Greetings

PM111313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[Message from DPRK's Kim Il-song to Soviet leaders under general heading: "Congratulations to the Land of the Soviets"]

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee
Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On behalf of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee, the DPRK Government, the Korean people, and myself, I send you and through you to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government, and the Soviet people the most ardent congratulations and fraternal greetings on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The October Socialist Revolution carried out by Russia's working class under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik party was a historic event which ushered in the new epoch of the great transition from capitalism to socialism and for the first time mapped out a bright path for mankind.

Since the October Revolution major revolutionary transformations have taken place on the earth, social progress has been achieved, the face of the world has radically changed.

Encircled by imperialism, the Soviet people under the banner of October defended the Soviet motherland with honor, rebuffed the many counterrevolutionary intrigues of their internal and external class enemies, routed all armed aggressors, and successfully built socialism on Soviet soil, thus graphically demonstrating the advantages of the socialist system and its irrepressible vitality.

Since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum new revolutionary changes have been taking place in the Soviet Union, all work is proceeding dynamically, and great progress is being achieved in the struggle for the systematic and all-round improvement of socialism in accordance with the strategy of acceleration outlined by the party.

Proceeding from a noble sense of responsibility for the great cause of peace on our planet, the CPSU and the Soviet Government have put forward a number of peace proposals to ban nuclear tests, reduce nuclear arms, prevent the militarization of space, completely eliminate nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the current century, preserve peace and security in Europe, and transform Asia and the Pacific into a zone of peace and cooperation free from nuclear weapons, and they are mounting an active struggle for their implementation.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice at the brilliant successes which the fraternal Soviet people have achieved in the great cause of building socialism and communism under the proven leadership of the CPSU, headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, and they highly value and support the Soviet Union's peace proposals aimed at preserving peace throughout the world and ensuring mankind's security, and in particular the bold and constructive peace initiatives put forward at the Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik.

In the atmosphere of the revolutionary transformations in the world which have taken place under the impact of October, firm bonds of fraternal friendship have been forged between the peoples of our two countries -- Korea and the Soviet Union -- revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class allies.

I note with great satisfaction that during my recent visit to your country we were able, in an atmosphere of exceptional cordiality [radushiye], to have a detailed and sincere exchange of opinions on questions of the present situation and we reached total unity of views, which was another milestone on the road of the further all-around development and expansion of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples.

We are confident that Korean-Soviet friendly relations, which are based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will continue to flourish and develop at a higher level in various spheres in accordance with the spirit of the accords achieved at the recent meeting in Moscow.

I avail myself of this opportunity to wholeheartedly wish you and the Soviet people even greater success in the struggle for Soviet society's further progress toward communism on the basis of the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and for peace and security throughout the world.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president.

Cambodian Leader's Message

PM111203 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Message from Cambodian leaders Heng Samrin and Hun Sen to Soviet leaders under the general heading: "Congratulations on the Holiday"]

[Text] To Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee,
Comrade A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,
Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee, the PRK Council of State and Council of Ministers, the entire Cambodian people, and ourselves personally, we send the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, the fraternal Soviet people, and you personally fervent greetings and most sincere congratulations on the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The great victory of the October Revolution was not only crowned by the creation of the world's first state of working people -- the USSR -- but also opened a new page in world history -- the era of building a socialist society, free of man's exploitation by man. Illuminated by the unfading light of the October Revolution and inspired by the great Lenin's teaching, the movement for national independence, peace, democracy, and socialism is developing powerfully on all continents. Following the path indicated by the October Revolution and relying on the active and tremendous assistance of their Soviet brothers, the Cambodian people and the peoples of the other Indochinese countries are continuing to win important and historic victories.

The PRK's working people fervently greet Soviet people's unparalleled heroism and impressive achievements in strengthening their motherland's socioeconomic, political, and defense potential. The implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions aimed at further improving the society created by the great Lenin and consolidating the socialist community will enhance still further the Soviet Union's role as the reliable bulwark of the progressive and peace-loving forces of the whole world.

The KPRP, the PRK Government, and the entire Cambodian people wholeheartedly support the Soviet Union's consistent peace policy, whose unfailing aim is to eliminate the threat of nuclear war, to end the arms race on earth and in space, and to strengthen international security, friendship, and cooperation between countries and peoples.

We note with great satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between our parties and countries, based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, are steadily developing and deepening for the good of the Cambodian and Soviet peoples and in the interests of socialism and peace throughout the world.

On this solemn day we send you, dear comrades, and all the fraternal Soviet people sincere wishes for great new successes in the further strengthening of the economy and the improvement of developed socialism in the name of the cause of communism, peace, and durable international security.

Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State,
Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers.

Romanian Leaders' Greetings

PM101055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Message from Romanian leaders Nicolae Ceausescu and Constantin Dascalescu to the Soviet leadership under the general heading: "Congratulations on the Holiday"]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee
The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
The USSR Council of Ministers

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of Romania, the Romanian people, and ourselves, we send the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, and the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union warm comradely greetings and best wishes on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- the Soviet Union's national holiday.

Almost 70 years have passed since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, an event of great importance in mankind's history which ushered in a new era -- the era of socialism and communism and the social and national liberation of the peoples. During this time the Soviet working people, led by the Communist Party, have achieved most important successes in developing the national economy, science, technology, and culture, and in generally raising the living standard of all working people. We rate these historic achievements highly and believe that they are also an important contribution to the general cause of socialism and peace. We also appreciate the Soviet Union's role in and contribution to international life and its initiatives and actions in support of disarmament, cooperation, and peace throughout the world. The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress -- a most important political event in the history of the Communist Party and Soviet state -- offer broad opportunities for creative activity by the Soviet Union's peoples in their motherland's socioeconomic development and in the struggle for the triumph of peace and the peoples' security.

The firm bonds of friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU and between Romania and the Soviet Union develop with every passing year in the spirit of the provisions of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance and the accords reached within the framework of high-level talks. We express the firm confidence that as a result of joint actions based on the principles of full equality, respect of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual benefit, and comradely mutual assistance, the solidarity between our parties and states, fruitful cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, technical, and other spheres, and also collaboration in the international arena will develop still further in the interests of our countries' peoples and of the common cause of socialism, progress, and peace.

We pay special attention to cooperation with the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, and the progressive and democratic forces of the whole world in the struggle for peace, the ending of the arms race, a transition to concrete disarmament measures, above all nuclear disarmament, the strengthening of trust, and the creation of a climate of peace and security throughout the world.

On the occasion of this holiday we convey to you, dear comrades, and to the Communists and the friendly Soviet people a wish for new and increasingly great successes in fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress' decisions and creating a developed socialist society and in the struggle for the triumph of peace and international cooperation.

Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of Romania
Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian Goverment

SFRY Message

PM111401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Message from Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium to Gorbachev under the general heading: "Congratulations on Holiday"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Gorbachev,

On the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the October Revolution -- the USSR's national holidy -- on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and myself personally I am sending you, the CPSU, and the working class and peoples of the USSR cordial congratulations and best wishes for new successes in socialist building and fro the friendly Soviet peoples' prosperity.

I am taking advantage of this opportunity to stress that the Communists, working class, peoples, and ethnic groups of the SFRY are following with sympathy and attention the dynamic activity launched in Soviet society on the initiative of the CPSU headed by you, activity which is aimed at implementing important socioeconomic transformations.

In congratulating you on the holiday, I want to express satisfaction at the successful development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between our socialist countries on the basis of the well known jointly adopted documents. I am confident that successful Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation meets the interests of the SFRY and USSR peoples, equitable international cooperation, and the cause of peace, social progress, and socialism throughout the world.

Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium

Mengistu Message

PM111155 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Message from Ethiopia's Mengistu to USSR's Gorbachev under the general heading "Congratulations on Holiday"]

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Committee,
On behalf of the Workers Party Central Committee, the government, and the people of Ethiopia, and also on my own account I have the tremendous satisfaction to send you and, through you, to the Communist Party Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the fraternal people of the Soviet Union our warmest congratulations on the historic date -- the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

All the progressive forces and peace-loving peoples of the world see the October Revolution as the dawn of mankind's liberation from the yoke of oppression and of man's exploitation by man.

The Workers Party, the government, and the people of Ethiopia have been following with great enthusiasm the selfless, dynamic, and energetic efforts of all the Soviet people in implementing the 27th party congress' historic decisions.

The impressive successes achieved to date inspire in us the firm confidence that the years ahead will witness new successes in attaining the supreme goal -- the qualitative transformation of the life of Soviet society -- and in pursuing the policy of peace and international detente.

The consistent and principled position of the Soviet Union, which is pursuing a policy of peace, and the whole series of sincere initiatives aimed at achieving a breakthrough in curbing the arms race and averting the threat of nuclear war are winning increasing recognition and the high appreciation and support of the world community.

Revolutionary Ethiopia unfailingly greets the Soviet Union's tireless and exemplary efforts in the struggle for peace throughout the world, democracy, national independence, and social progress.

On this historic date I should like to confirm our firm confidence that the fine multifaceted relations existing between our two parties, governments, and peoples will continue to strengthen and develop.

Allow me, dear comrades, to express my sincere best wishes for well-being to you personally and for further progress and prosperity to the fraternal people of the USSR.

Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces in Ethiopia.

Dos Santos Greeting

PM101109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[Message from Angola's Dos Santos to Gorbachev on October Revolution anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

Personally and on behalf of the Angolan people, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party Central Committee, and the government of the People's Republic of Angola, I have the honor to warmly congratulate you, esteemed Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government, and the heroic Soviet people on the 69th anniversary of the triumph of the Great October Revolution.

That event of lasting historic significance is being celebrated at a turning point in the socialist revolution characterized by the deepening of social transformations and the most rational utilization of the achievements of science and technology with a view to accelerating socioeconomic development. The Soviet people under the CPSU's leadership continue to play the leading role in this process, creatively applying Marxist-Leninist teaching to a new stage in the creation of the socialist society. In this connection we wish your party's members and the entire Soviet people great successes in implementing the tremendous tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress.

We are proud of your people's victories and gains, which have become the priceless asset of all progressive mankind. We are also pleased with the dynamics of the development of our relations, which help to strengthen friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our peoples, parties, and governments.

I take this opportunity to assure you once again of the immutable solidarity of the Angolan people and their revolutionary vanguard with the fraternal Soviet people and the CPSU and to confirm our high asssessment of the selfless efforts which you are making in the name of disarmament, relaxation of international tension, world peace, security, and social progress -- which accords with the aspirations of all the peoples of our planet.

Accept, esteemed Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, best wishes for health and personal well-being, as well as progress and prosperity for the Soviet people.

With profound respect,
Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola

Spanish CP Leader Message

PM111343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[Spanish Communist leader I. Gallego greetings to Gorbachev on October Revolution anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committe

Dear Comrade Gorbachev!

In connection with the 69th annversary of the Great October Revolution I send you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Communists, and the entire Soviet people fraternal greetings from the Communist Party of the People of Spain.

Under the leadership of Lenin and his party, 69 years ago the proletariat of Russia overthrew the power of capital, created the world's first worker-peasant state, and established the power of the Soviets. A new era in the history of mankind was ushered in. The working people's age-old aspirations -- to create a new society, a most just, most free society of equals -- began to be realized. The revolutionary working-class theory created by Marx, Engels, and Lenin confirmed the correctness of the path of the working people, the peasantry, and progressive intelligentsia, and the entire people as a whole toward liberation, the destruction of exploitation, and the struggle against physical and spiritual poverty and backwardness. With the liberation of the working class, conditions began to be created for the liberation of mankind.

Thanks to the Soviet revolution, whose anniversary we Communists and working people of the whole world are celebrating today, profound progressive changes were made possible. Significant numbers of countries are today building socialism on various continents. The process of decolonization has been going on successfully for a number of decades, releasing the tremendous revolutionary energy of cruelly enslaved peoples. Mankind pays tribute to the heroism and sacrifices made by the Soviet Union in the struggle against Nazi barbarity. The working masses of capitalist countries found themselves under conditions more favorable for making social changes.

Whereas in 1917 the newly created Soviet power began its activity with the Decree on Peace, today, 69 years later, the Soviet Union, following its glorious traditions, is struggling persistently to ensure that mankind has a future, to eliminate nuclear weapons, and to reach the 21st century without the danger of war and military blocs, for peace is the guarantee of international relations.

The recent meeting in Reykjavik showed the Soviet Union's clear and consistent policy of peace in contrast with the militarist trends of American imperialism.

The Soviet Union commands ever greater respect among all the world's working people, peasants, and intelligentsia. The political course approved by the 27th CPSU Congress is aimed at accelerating socialism's development and strengthening peace on earth and arouses sympathies and feelings of enthusiasm among working people and broad sections of the Spanish people. For Spanish Communists the political course of the 27th CPSU Congress is a stimulus in their struggle for peace and the protection of the working people's interests. The successes of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries give assistance in our struggle.

The Spanish people, who this year celebrate the 50th anniversary of their struggle against fascism, gratefully recall the Soviet Union's generous assistance.

Comrade Gorbachev! I wish you, as the leader of the glorious CPSU, great successes in implementing the policy outlined by the congress. The successes of the CPSU and the Soviet Union in the struggle against nuclear destruction [v borbe protiv unichtozheniya yadernogo oruzhiya] and for the strengthening of peace and the accelerated development of socialism are aimed at the good not only of your country but also of all mankind. We express our feelings of profound solidarity.

Ignacio Gallego, secretary general of the Communist Party of the People of Spain

COMPARISON OF LIGACHEV 6 NOV GOSR SPEECH

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 7 November 1986 carries in its First Edition on pages 1-3 a report on the speech by Ye.K. Ligachev given at the ceremonial meeting devoted to the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses on 6 November.

The PRAVDA report, entitled, "Course of October in the Spirit of Revolution Creativity. Report by Ye.K. Ligachev at the Ceremonial Meeting Devoted to the 69th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Delivered at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses 6 November 1986," has been compared with the Moscow TV Russian version published in the 7 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages 02-020, revealing the following variations:

Page 03, paragraph three, last line reads in PRAVDA: ...revolutionaries in 1917.
1. Resolutely Restructuring, and Opening Up Broader Scope for Socialism Creative Forces [subhead]

With the victory...(adding subhead)

Paragraph five, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...justice and about concern for the all-around development of the individual being the motive force of social progress have become a...(rewording)

Page 04, first paragraph, line three reads in PRAVDA: ...have an effective influence on the...(substituting "effective" for "useful")

Page 06, paragraph two, line five reads in PRAVDA: ...growth in labor productivity lags behind the...(substituting "labor productivity" for "output")

Paragraph six, lines three and four read in PRAVDA: ...not only order and precision in everyday work but the taking of initiative and sometimes, in the...(adding "precision", deleting "let's put it bluntly")

Last paragraph, line four reads in PRAVDA: ...an integral radical reform of the administration...(substituting "reform" for "form")

Page 07, paragraph one, lines two and three read in PRAVDA: ...over to economic methods of administration...(deleting "and efficient")

Paragraph three, lines six and seven read in PRAVDA: ...by them. Here we are making...(deleting "it must be put bluntly")

Paragraph six, lines one and two read in PRAVDA: ...is increasing perceptibly. Between January and September 14 percent more...(rewording)

Page 08, paragraph five, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...more efficient use in the interests of...(adding "in")

Paragraph five, line four reads in PRAVDA: ...the October Revolution. The improvement of their work is proceeding in two main directions. First, the powers of republic and local organs in comprehensively developing their territories are being considerably enriched. A firm base is being created to enable each Soviet to be the genuine master of everything relating to the satisfaction of the population's vital needs. Second, a consistent process of deepening the Soviets' democratic essence is taking place and the participation of the masses in drawing up resolutions and monitoring their fulfillment is being stepped up.

On the agenda...(adding passage, picking up paragraph five, line four)

Paragraph five, line seven reads in PRAVDA: ...that dynamic, energetic section of society...(omitting "and to be blunt")

Page 09, penultimate paragraph, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...without openness. Broadening openness is a question...(substituting "openness" for "the struggle")

Page 010, paragraph two, lines four and five reads in PRAVDA: ...basis of the transformations taking place...(substituting "transformations" for "changes")

Paragraph three, line four reads in PRAVDA: ...literally all questions. There are more...(deleting "of course not")

Last paragraph, penultimate and last lines read in PRAVDA: ...development of the unified national economic complex...(adding "unified")

Page 011, first paragraph, lines two and three read in PRAVDA: ...personnel and their mutual enrichment with scientific...(adding "mutual")

Paragraph five, lines three and four read in PRAVDA: ...of the most defiled and this...(omitting "let us put it bluntly")

Last paragraph, lines three and four read in PRAVDA: ...majority of Soviet people we shall unswervingly...(adding "people")

Page 012, first paragraph, lines three and four read in PRAVDA: ...all its manifestations. We recall just how...(deleting "it is right today to", rewording)

Page 013, paragraph three, lines 3-5 read in PRAVDA: ...cadres justify themselves. The overwhelming majority of newly owned...(deleting the phrase " -- we have sufficient grounds for saying that -- precisely the overwhelming majority...", picking up paragraph four, linie five)

Paragraph four, lines three and four read in PRAVDA: ...of the times. It is a party and state task. We are faced...(rewording)

Last paragraph, line three reads in PRAVDA: ...committee regards the transformation of Soviet schools...(substituting "transformation" for "reform")

Page 014, paragraph seven, last line reads in PRAVDA: ...worlds and ages. [prolonged applause] 2. For the Assertion of New Political Thinking and for Vigorous Actions in International Policy [subhead] Comrades, we live...(rewording, adding subhead)

Page 015, paragraph one, lines one and two read in PRAVDA: ...in mankind's history when the political...(omitting "to put it bluntly")

Paragraph three, lines five and six read in PRAVDA: ...way or perish. This demands a...(deleting "as they say, there is no other option")

Paragraph three, lines six and siven read in PRAVDA: ...arisen. A new political way of...(deleting "genuinely new")

Paragraph four, last line reads in PRAVDA: ...is acting correctly. [applause] The new approach to foreign policy...(rewording)

Last paragraph, lines two and three read in PRAVDA: ..after all, it would be naive to count...(rewording)

Page 016, paragraph four, line three reads in PRAVDA: ...to international relations. To a decisive extent it is precisely the USSR's vigorous foreign policy supported by peace-loving forces worldwide that promotes the change taking place in the minds of millions of people -- including politicians -- and the creation of the prerequisites for, metaphorically speaking, a frontal assault on the threat of nuclear catastrophe. And, comrades this...(adding passage)

Paragraph six, line five reads in PRAVDA: ...on both sides of the line separating NATO and...(adding "of the line")

Penultimate paragraph, lines seven and eight in PRAVDA: ...a major event. It was held...(deleting "I would like to stress once again that")

Page 017, paragraph three, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...assimilation of space -- this opens up...(omitting "incidently")

Paragraph five, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...but we are by no means striving to reduce our foreign...(rewording)

Page 018, paragraph four, lines one and two read in PRAVDA: ...Socialist international relations. However, the mutual...(deleting "this is a fact")

Paragraph seven, line five reads in PRAVDA: ...a primitive and openly aggressive and...(deleting "putting it plainly")

Paragraph seven, penultimate line reads in PRAVDA: ..and their will for victory in the struggle for freedom, for...(rewording)

Last paragraph, last line reads in PRAVDA: ...under the banner of the defense...(omitting "so-called")

Page 019, paragraph five, lines one and two read in PRAVDA: ...be celebrated festively. This will become a...(deleting "one can say as early as today and without any exaggeration that it")

Page 020, paragraph three, last line, PRAVDA has "tumultuous, prolonged applause" instead of "applause."

LEADERS' ATTENDANCE AT LOCAL PARADES HIGHLIGHTED

PM071659 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 November 1986 First Edition carries on page 2 under the headline "With Lenin's Name. The City on the Neva Celebrates" a 750-word report by its correspondent V. Gerasimov describing the October Revolution anniversary working people's demonstration in Leningrad. According to the report, "The participants in the demonstration were greeted from the tribunes by Yu. F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom; A.N. Gerasimov, first secretary of the Leningrad party Gorkom; Gorispolkom and Oblispolkom Chairmen V. Ya. Khodyrev and N.I. Popov; other leaders, military commanders, party veterans, and visitors to the city.

The same newspaper devotes its entire page 3 to a feature under the headline "The People and the Party Are United. Festive Celebrations in Union Republics," consisting of reports by PRAVDA correspondents on October Revolution anniversary working people's demonstrations in union republic capitals.

According to the reports, the events were attended by republic officials as follows:

Kiev: "V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; V.S. Shevchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.P. Lyashko, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers."

Minsk: "N.N. Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; G.S. Tarazevich, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; M.V. Kovalev, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers."

Tashkent: "I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; A.U. Salimov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.Kh. Kadrov, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers."

Alma-ata: "D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; S.M. Mukashev, chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.A. Nazarbayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers."

Tbilisi: "D.I. Patiashvili, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; P.G. Gilashvili, chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium; O.Ye. Cherkeziya, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers."

Baku: "K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; S.B. Tatliyev, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.N. Seidov, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers."

Vilnius: "P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee; R.I. Songayla, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.V. Sakalauskas, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers."

Kishinev: "S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee; A.A. Mokanu, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.P. Kalin, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers."

Riga: "B.K. Pugo, first secretary of the Latavian Communist Party Central Committee; Ya.Ya. Vagris, chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Yu.Ya. Ruben, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers."

Frunze: "A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee; T.Kh. Koshoyev, chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.D. Dzhumagulov, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers."

Dushanbe: "K. Makhkamov, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee; G. Pallayev, chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium; I. Khayeyev, chairman of the Tajik Council of Ministers."

Yerevan: "K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers."

Ashkhabad: "S.M. Nesterenko, second secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee [the same issue of PRAVDA carries on page 4 the following TASS report entitled "CPSU Delegation's Departure": "A CPSU delegation headed by S.A. Niyazov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, has flown out of Moscow for Bissau to take part in the work of the Fourth African Independence Party of Guineau-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC] Congress at the invitation of the PAIGC."]; B. Yazkuliyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A. Khodzhamuradov, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers."

Tallinn: "K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; A.F. Ryuytel, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; B.E. Saul, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers."

Solovyev At Leningrad Soiree

LD071134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Thousands of Leningraders and guests of the city visited historic and revolutionary sites today. Festive soirees were held, as well as shows, concerts in palaces of culture and clubs. In the grand Oktyabrskiy concert hall, a festive session was held, dedicated to the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Comrade Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, was present at the session.

Ministers, Chiefs at Meetings

PM091529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Meetings"]

[Text] Ceremonial meetings dedicated to the 69th anniversary of the October Revolution have been held in Moscow rayons.

V.K. Gusev and Yu.D. Maslyukov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; F.A. Tabeyev, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; A.V. Vlasov, USSR minister of internal affairs; P.Ya. Slezko, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section; G.S. Kabasin and N.A. Zolotarev, deputy chiefs of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Section; deputy chairmen of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; secretaries of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; and leaders of the Moscow Soviet, a number of central and republic departments, institutions, and organizations, and the mass information media have given reports at the ceremonial meetings of representatives of labor collectives and party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations.

Shcherbitskiy at Kiev Meeting

AU101417 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 7 Nov 86 pp 3-4

[RATAU report: "Loyalty to Great Lenin's Legacy -- Solemn Meeting in Kiev on the 69th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] On 6 November, a solemn meeting of representatives of Kiev party, administrative, and public organizations and working people, as well as of soldiers from Kiev garrison was held to commemorate the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The meeting was presided over by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, Yu.N. Yelchenko, Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, B.V. Kachura, A.P. Lyashko, V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, V.S. Shevchanko, V.A. Ivashko, Yu.A. Kolomiyets, V.D. Kryuchkov, V.A. Masol, and S.N. Mukha, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members; deputy chairmen of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers: bureau members of Kiev Gorkom and Obkom; prominent people of the Ukraine's capital city; and representatives of the Soviet Armed Forces.

V.A. Zgurskiy, Kiev Gorispolkom chairman, opened the solemn meeting.

V.A. Ivashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, delivered a report. [passage omitted]

Lays Flowers at Lenin Monument

AU101421 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 7 Nov 86 p 3

[RATAU report: "The Tribute of Love and Respect"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] On 6 November, on the eve of the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, thousands of Kiev inhabitants gathered at the monument to V.I. Lenin rising over Kreshchatik Avenue to pay a tribute of love and respect to the founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

At 1245 Comrades V.V. Shcherbitskiy, Yu.N. Yelchenko, Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, B.V. Kachura, A.P. Lyashko, V.A. Solgub, A.A. Titarenko, V.S. Shevchenko, V.A. Ivashko, Yu.A. Kolomiyets, V.D. Kryuchkov, V.A. Masol, and S.N. Mukha, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members, appeared at the monument to V.I. Lenin.

To the majestic melody of the song "Lenin Is Always With You" rising over Kreshchatik, the republic's party and government leaders placed a basketful of flowers at the pedestal of the monument. The following words were shining on a red ribbon: "To Vladimir Ilich Lenin, Great Leader and Teacher of the Working People, From the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers." The party anthem, the Internationale, was played. [Passage omitted]

Attends Kiev Parade

AU120909 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 8 Nov 86 pp 1-3

[A. Masalov, Ye. Solodovinkova, V. Fomenko report: "Checking One's Pace Against October -- Kiev, October Revolution Square"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Although the fall morning was cloudy, spirits were radiant. Also particularly radiant was October Revolutin Square, where the portraits of Marx, Engels, and Lenin were displayed along the entire upper story of the Ukrainian Trade Union Council House.

At 1000, the solemn melody of the Kiev chimes resounded throughout the square.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy, Yu.N. Yelchenko, Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, B.V. Kachura, A.P. Lyashko, V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, V.S. Shevchenko, V.A. Ivashko, Yu.A. Kolomiyets, V.D. Krychkov, V.A. Masol, S.N. Mukha, and Ya.P. Pogrebnyak mounted the central tribune. The inhabitants of Kiev and visitors to the capital city warmly welcomed the republic's Communist Party and government leaders.

Colonel General V.V. Osipov, commander of the troops of the Red Banner Order-decorated Kiev military district, arrived in the square in an open automobile. He received a report from the officer commanding the parade, Lieutenant General A.D. Fomin, deputy commander of the district's troops, greeted the troops lined up on Kreshchatik Avenue, and congratulated them on the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. A loud-voiced "Hurray" came in response.

The commander of the district's troops mounted the tribune and delivered a speech. [passage omitted]

Again a powerful "hurray" rolled over the square. The melodies of the state anthems of the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR resounded. The volleys of the festive artillery salute were fired.

The troops of Kiev garrison and the subunits which arrived in Kiev for the occasion began the festive parade. [passage omitted]

Yazov Speaks at Khabarovsk

OW072328 Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0010 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Speech by Army General Dmitriy Timofeyevich Yazov, CPSU Central Committee candidate member and commander of the Far East Military District, at the Khabarovsk military parade and demonstration of working people devoted to the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- live]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and master sergeants, ensigns ad warrant oficers, officers and generals, working people of Khabarovsk city and Khabarovsk Kray.

On behalf of and on the instructions of the Khabarovsk Kray Committee of the CPSU, and the Kray Soviet of People's deputies, I greet and congratulate you on the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

This year our country is meeting the great October anniversary in an atmosphere of nation-wide struggle for the realization of the historic resolutions of the 27th party congress, and the July CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The selfless labor of the Soviet people to realize the policy outlined by the party for restructuring and accelerating the social and economic development of the country is producing positive results in all branches of the national economy. The 1986 planned tasks are being fulfilled successfully. A good start on the 12th 5-Year Plan period is being ensured. The working people of Khabarovsk Kray and Khabarovsk city are taking an active part in this work. Implementing the instructions given by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev during his visit to the Far East, the working people have achieved a further growth of public production. The 5-Year plan for the sale of industrial products has been fulfilled. A number of new production and cultural and communal projects have been put into operation. A good crop of grain, soy, potatoes, and vegetables has been produced. The purchase of agricultural produce has increased compared with last year.

The party's cardinal strategic tasks in the field of social-economic development of our country are indissolubly connected with the CPSU's international policy, in which the main line is the struggle against the nuclear threat and the arms race, and the preservation and consolidation of universal peace. With its foreign policy, the Soviet Union demonstrates a bold innovative approach [words indistinct] for the sake of ensuring international security. This is very vigorously shown by the Soviet program for eliminating nuclear arms proposed by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik. The Soviet-U.S. dialogue did not produce positive results [words indistinct]. U.S. leaders have shown that they are incapable of thinking in a new fashion and taking into consideration the political realities of the present-day world. The United Statees is seeking military superiority over the Soviet Union through the realization of its Strategic Defense Initiative, which will inevitably lead to a new stage in the arms race and its transfer into outer space. The United States continues to conduct a policy of strength and diktat, supports antipeople regimes, and creates situations of conflict in various regions of the world. The military-political situation continues to be complicated and tense in the Asia-Pacific Ocean region where (?integration) is being intensified and the military threat is growing.

Speaking in Vladivostok, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stated that the Pacific Ocean is turning into an arena of military-political confrontation. That leads [words indistinct] security considerations for the Asiatic part of our country. Under such conditions the Communist Paety and the Soviet government maintain the defensive might of the Soviet Union at a level which reliably protects the peaceful constructive labor of the Soviet people. The Soviet Armed Forces are in a constant state of readiness to defend the socialist gains. The soldiers of the Red Banner-bearing Far East Military District and the Pacific Ocean sailors, and the border guards and internal troops are greeting the Great October anniversary with high scores in military and political training. Fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress resolutions, they persistently perfect their military skills, tighten military discipline, and reliably defend the peaceful constructive labor of the people of the Far East.

Boundlessly devoted to the communist party and their people, true to revolutionary and military traditions, the armed defenders of the country are always ready to fulfill their patriotic and international duty. Long live the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! Glory to the valiant armed forces of the Soviet Union! Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the guiding and directing force of Soviet society! Hurrah, comrades!

PERMANENT BODIES SET UP BY GOVERNMENT

LD101251 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1230 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 10 Nov (TASS) -- In accordance with a decision by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, the following permanently operating bodies of the USSR Government have been set up:

-- USSR Council of Ministers' bureau for social development (chairman of the bureau: Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers);

-- USSR Council of Ministers' bureau for machine building (chairman of the bureau: Ivan Silayev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers);

-- USSR Council of Ministers' bureau for the fuel and energy complex (chairman of the bureau: Boris Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers);

-- USSR Council of Ministers' state foreign economic commission (chairman of the commission: Vladimir Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers).

FORMER PREMIER MOLOTOV'S DEATH ANNOUNCED

PM101553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 1

[USSR Council of Ministers "Announcement"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers announces with sorrow that on 8 November 1986 V.M. Molotov, personal pensioner of union status, CPSU member since 1906, former Chairman of the USSR Soviet of People's Commissars from 1930 through 1941, and from 1941 through 1957 first deputy chairman of the USSR Soviet of People's Commissars and of the USSR Council of Ministers, died in his 97th year after a prolonged and serious illness.

USSR Council of Ministers.

SUPREME SOVIET TO DEBATE SELF-EMPLOYMENT

LD101825 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 10 TASS -- By TASS commentator Boris Prokhorov:

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR opens a regular session in the Kremlin in a week's time.

It will examine a number of issues whose list has already been published in the press. They will comprise a draft law on self-employment.

Its inclusion on the parliamentary agenda has evoked much interest across the land. This is not surprising as the possible frameworks and forms of such activities within the planned socialist economy have been debated in the Soviet press for long.

There have been especially many interesting ideas voiced on this score after the April 1985 plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the 27th Party congress, which have created a new situation in the country.

The draft law has not yet been made public and so it is yet hard to speak about it. Still some well-grounded assumptions can already be made.

It can safely be predicted, for example, that the law on self-employment activities will make the emphasis on what is going to be allowed rather than on what is not going to be allowed.

Why so? The answer is simple: all law-making work in the country is based on the national Constitution and its 17th Article is wholly devoted to individual labour.

It says that Soviet legislation permits such labor in different areas but any gainful activities of this kind must be based exclusively on the personal work of individual citizens and members of their families.

The law the Supreme Soviet is to enact will thus only detail constitutional provisions. The fine print will certainly take into account the wishes which have been repeatedly voiced by members of the public in the mass media.

It can be predicted with much certainty that people will be able to launch self-employment undertakings both in the sphere of production and in the services.

It would, of course, be naive to expect that it will be possible under new the law to start any large-scale manufacturing operations such as the building of sophisticated machines and equipment. But those willing will probably be able to engage in the production of some kinds of consumer goods on their own.

It is likely that the future law will clearly define the limits within which one will be able to apply individual labour on a private basis in production and in the services.

As it is the latter sphere that in the Soviet Union lags particularly far behind those in other developed countries, it can be assumed that self-employment schemes will be encouraged first of all there. When we in the USSR speak of using self-employment activities for the benefit of the nation, we do not at all mean anything like private enterprise.

The use of hired labor for productive purposes in self-employment operations in this country is definitely ruled out. In keeping with the Constitution, such schemes can only unite members of the same family.

There is no doubt at the same time that the expected law will provide still greater scope for labor initiative.

AGANBEGYAN INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC REFORMS

AU101717 Vienna PROFIL in German Nr 46/10 Nov 86 pp 58-60

[Interview given by Abel Aganbegyan, "a leading Soviet economic expert," to PROFIL reporter Erhard Stackl in Vienna "On the Fringe of the CSCE Meeting"; date not given]

[Text] PROFIL: In the Soviet Union much is currently said about "radical economic reforms." How far will they go? Will they lead to the renunciation of central planning?

Aganbegyan: The central management of the Soviet economy will remain. Our country's economy is based on Lenin's principle of democratic centralism. This remains unchanged. But the form will be thoroughly changed. The purpose of our radical reforms is to make a transition from administrative methods to economic methods of management. A small example: Let us say our country needs 100 million metric tons of milk per year. If we deal with this by means of the administrative method, every state farm and every agricultural cooperative receives the order to produce an appropriate amount. But we also can fix such a high purchase price for milk that the milk producers are interested in producing more milk. We will not force anyone to do this. But the price regulation will cause all those who are interested and who also make a profit with this to produce these 100 million metric tons. At present we have intermediate methods. We have now introduced a new economic mechanism in our agriculture. There are purchasing plans that comprise about 70 percent of the production. The goods that are produced in excess of the plan can be used by the producers themselves. They can sell this excess production to the state for higher prices or market them on a consignment basis for the price they set themselves.

PROFIL: Will supply and demand also play a role in fixing the prices?

Aganbegyan: We are preparing for a fundamental change of our price system and will also take supply and demand into consideration to a greater degree. First and foremost, our prices must reflect the social costs, the efficiency of production, quality -- and all this also influences supply and demand.

PROFIL: These days laws will be published in the Soviet Union that newly regulate "individual activities." For Western ears this sounds like private business. Is this a mistake?

Aganbegyan: This is a misunderstanding, mainly because individual economic activity or the activity of small groups does not exist as independent activity. It exists on the basis of contracts with socialist enterprises. For instance, in the case of kolkhoz peasants working on their own farm, they work in a kolkhoz or a cooperative and receive a good plot, where they can produce fruit, vegetables, and fodder for their own animals. They receive veterinary aid, buy young animals there, etc. Their own farms thus do not exist as an independent element within socialism but as an additional element within the kolkhoz. The same goes for the service sector. A contract is concluded with an enterprise, but the work is done at the person's own risk. A not very large part of the gains will also have to be handed over to the contracting enterprise. Thus this is not private business as it is understood in the capitalist states.

PROFIL: Which activities of the service sector will be affected?

Aganbegyan: We have broad experience from other socialist states: taxis, car repairs, repairs of hi-fi equipment -- in Estonia we have had very good experience with this -- plumbers, redesigning of apartments, small business, smaller restaurant facilities, such as cafes that are run by a family. We are looking for these types and are willing to grant a wide range of opportunities.

PROFIL: What will the proportion of this individual sector be in comparison with the entire economy?

Aganbegyan: We do not know yet. It will certainly not be decisive. But in some sectors it will be considerable, such as in trade and in repair services.

PROFIL: The Soviet Union currently provides possibilities for Western enterprises to participate in economic projects. Are specific partner countries and sectors taken into consideration?

Aganbegyan: We have had talks with dozens and hundreds of companies in the most diverse countries in the world. Many companies have contacted us themselves, mainly those from the processing industry and instrument-building, pharmaceutical production and machine-building, pulp production, chemistry, and light industry. There are no restrictions. We are willing to grant a wide range of opportunities to our Western partners; also the opportunity to export considerable parts of the profits. The capital for investments could be raised in the form of equipment or subcontractor products or know-how. Different forms can be developed. These enterprises do not receive a plan. We are willing to do that. We are open for various proposals and agreements.

PROFIL: You will probably limit the amount of profits that can be taken out of the project, right?

Aganbegyan: No. But the share of foreign capital will be limited to 49 percent. These enterprises will be permitted to decide themselves on their prices, in particular when exporting their products to the world market. And they will also have many other ways of shaping their projects.

PROFIL: Does it not disturb you that such a partner will then work with capitalist methods?

Aganbegyan: It depends on what you understand by capitalist methods. Unemployment will not be created in our country in any event. The enterprises will be subject to USSR laws when they are on our territory. And the laws on recreation and social care continue to apply to the workers of these companies.

PROFIL: This form of cooperation is currently in existence with Romania and, in particular, with Hungary....

Aganbegyan: There are 62 enterprises in Hungary.

PROFIL: And in Hungary there are also some other elements of those we mentioned before. Is Hungary a model for the Soviet efforts at reform?

Aganbegyan: Yes. We are studying the experience of other socialist states, and specific elements of their economic mechanisms are also used in our country. But our economic system will not be like the Hungarian system and will also not be similar to the GDR system. It will be a specifically Soviet system.

PROFIL: When one hears the word economic reform, one immediately thinks of centralization. In the Soviet Union some sectors, for instance agriculture, are now being increasingly centralized. Why?

Aganbegyan: At present the activity of our enterprises is strongly regulated. As manager of an enterprise I cannot sell my products to you. First I have to go to my superior body. Now we want to do without these petty regulations. Our enterprises receive economic liberties and rights. They can determine themselves which partner they want to have, and not only in our country but abroad. They can independently work with their profits. They can invest their own means in development and also raise wages if they have enough money. This we call cost-covering management, self-financing, and self-management. All this is, of course, a form of decentralization. In strategic questions the central management is retained. The state buildings are financed by the state and the most important prices are fixed by the state. The financing and credit conditions are determined by the state. The state also fixes the bases of the wage system.

PROFIL: You said there will be no unemployment. But what happens if an enterprise becomes unprofitable?

Aganbegyan: Then we try to make this enterprise profitable, to reorganize it. If this does not work it will be handed over to another production association or finally closed. The employees will work in other enterprises. For instance in the service sector, which is very weak. If necessary, additional work places will be created.

PROFIL: My boss thinks that many people do not give their best if there is not the possibility to fire somebody. This opinion is very widespread in the West.

Aganbegyan: First and foremost we have to pay wages according to performance. Somebody whose work is bad will get less money. If the people are not disciplined and only produce rubbish or are drunk when they come to work, they can also be fired. Our laws make this possible.

PROFIL: Will the amount of wages also be in accordance with the success of the enterprise?

Aganbegyan: Each enterprise pays wages in line with the state's economic guidelines and the results of its own work. We have decided to raise the standard wage rate for workers by 20 to 24 percent and for engineers for 30 to 35 percent. The enterprises also have the right to reduce the number of workers. Last year, for instance, in Belorussia, the railroad company laid off 12,000 of 110,000 workers. Labor productivity rose by 11 percent. The wages were raised by 7 percent for the workers who stayed on.

PROFIL: Will the supply of consumer goods and apartments also be increased in line with increasing income?

Aganbegyan: Yes. The supply is to rise more quickly than the demand. At present we face a discrepancy between demand and supply. Therefore, we want to promote all these sectors. Let us take the problem of food production: in the 11th 5-Year-Plan period (1981-85) we had a 6-percent increase, in the 12th 5-Year-Plan period the increase amounts to 14.4 percent. In the 11th 5-Year-Plan period consumer goods production rose by 20 percent, in the 12th 5-Year-Plan period by 30 percent. The service sector is increasing by 25 and 50 percent. But our main concern goes to the quality of the products. Therefore, we have introduced an economic mechanism in light industry and trade in which the production plans of the enterprises depend on the orders from trade.

PROFIL: What happens with the reform plans if there is another wave of arms buildup?

Aganbegyan: The reforms will be carried out in any case. We want to save money, not waste it. If disarmament is to be brought about we will have additional resources. Then we need not transfer so much money from the enterprises' profits to the state budget. The enterprises will get more money to improve production and to solve social issues. We will also have more money for centralized measures, such as pension increases and the health sector.

PROFIL: What is your opinion on the Western position in the CSCE process to make economic-technological cooperation dependent on progress in the area of human rights?

Aganbegyan: We are also in favor of progress in human rights. We, too, are expanding these rights more and more. We are struggling for more openness, we are now producing more literature expressing different opinions. We have also given many more rights to artists' associations. We fight red tape. [paragraph continues]

The bureaucratic soul is the main enemy of change. But we have a socialist way of life. We do not have unemployment. Three percent of family expenditure goes to housing and local services. Apartments are practically free: this also applies to public education and health care. Pensions are paid by the state and are not financed from wages. We do not intend to renouce these advantages.

PROFIL: Will the economic reform not also lead to social changes? Will open criticism be considered in a different light?

Aganbegyan: Absolutely. We intend to achieve that. We want qualitative changes in society. It is not only a question of restructuring the economy, but also of remodelling society. We need criticism and self-criticism, but only a constructive form, to help us to achieve further development.

PROFIL: You are considered an important adviser of General Secretary Gorbachev. Is there not also doubt in this circle whether this task can actually be accomplished?

Aganbegyan: I am not an economic adviser, officially speaking. Our leadership, including Comrade Gorbachev, very often consults scientific staff members. I am head of the Economic Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences. And as other Soviet scientists, I actively participate in preparing the proposals for restructuring the economy and socialism. If we sit idle and only turn our coats to the wind the negative tendencies will continue to develop. If we tackle the problem in an active way then this radical reform is possible. I, personally, am an optimist. I see our leadership's willingness to radically change everything. This is not only their personal will. It is the necessity of the hour. We have to accelerate the pace of development, we have to make the transition from extensive methods to intensive ones, and -- in implementing technological progress -- from evolutionary methods to revolutionary ones. We have to make the transition from the old ossified forms of management to basically new ones. And everyone of us, all collectives and the entire society, must participate in this. In 10 years we will see all that.

MVD'S VLASOV ADDRESSES MILITIA DAY MEETING

LD102242 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report]

[Text] Today is Soviet Militia Day. A meeting took place in the Central Concert Hall in Moscow. [video pans the audience, showing the slogan "Glory to Soviet Militia!" The stage is dressed in red with a large portrait of Lenin over the heads of the presidium]

In the Presidium are Comrades Aliyev, Yeltsin, Ruzumovskiy, leaders of a number of USSR ministries and departments, exemplary militiamen, best members of the voluntary police force: [druzhinniki] and Cheka veterans. [video shows center of the presidium, festuring from left to right, Yeltsin, Razumovskiy and Aliyev. Vlasov is shown sitting in the first row and then addressing the audience from the podium].

Comrade Vlasov, USSR minister of internal affairs, who made a report, stressed that the workers of the internal affairs organs, bringing the decisions of the party congress to life, are on a vigilant guard to protect the public order and socialist legality. They protect the interests of the state, right, and freedoms of Soviet people.

Gives TV Interview

LD112128 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 10 November presents a 1-hour studio conversation with A.V. Vlasov, USSR minister of internal affairs, hosted by L.A. Voznesenskiy, Central Television political observer.

Voznesenskiy opens the proceedings by wishing Soviet militiamen well on their day, and introducing Vlasov who is seated opposite him wearing a pale gray uniform. Vlasov notes that Militia Day is an expression of the gratitude of the Soviet people to the militia for their faithful service and recalls that Lenin had a clear awareness of the importance of the work of the militia. Militiamen today are filled with enthusiasm for the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and are working hard to fulfill the tasks set by it. For workers in the internal affairs organs acceleration means heightening the campaign to maintain law and order.

Voznesenskiy then introduces the broadcast's first video report. It is entitled "Service 02" and shows militiawomen in a large room answering telephones and noting down particulars. Using this service, Muscovites can call any time if they have a problem and the militia will immediately come to their aid. Then the report shows several men getting into a red minibus marked "Militia" and driving away.

Back in the studio, Vlasov notes that the Internal Affairs Ministry is working all the time to improve the system of gathering and analyzing information. Computers are used in this work. He says: "Information about crimes that have been committed and the results of the activity of internal affairs organs is processed by computer and passed on to the main information center of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. All sorts of crimes are covered there and the information is analyzed on a daily and monthly basis. On the basis of each batch of monthly results the information center provides the Internal Affairs Ministry with a detailed analysis of the crime figures in the country." This analysis forms the basis for planning the work of the internal affairs organs.

The second video report comes from the USSR Internal Affairs Ministry information center. It shows some outdated computer equipment and then a young man seated at a more modern terminal. He describes how the computer can store a great deal of information about crimes. The militia can gain ready access to this information and this can help solve crimes. Smironov, the chief of the center notes that computers save the militia a lot of time.

Back in the studio the conversation between Voznesenskiy and Vlasov continues as follows:

Voznesenskiy says: "As we know for the first time in a long while a substantial reduction in crime as a whole is being observed in our country. What are the basic reasons for the improvement in the crime situation in the country?

Vlasov responds: "The enormous amount of political and organizational work by the party and the Soviet people to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the June plenum of the Central Committee, as well as the measures adopted to strengthen state and labor discipline, eradicate drunkenness and alcoholism, and the struggle against nonlabor income and drug addiction have become active factors in strengthening law and order in the country." At this point Vlasov shows viewers a diagram with lines and words that are too unclear to read. He says: "This diagram shows the basic results of the struggle against crime over the first 9 months of this year compared to the same period last year.

As you can see, it maps out a tendency toward improvement in all indexes of maintaining law and order. There has been a reduction in the overall amount of crime by 4 percent. Furthermore, there has been a 16 percent reduction in serious crime, a 22 percent reduction in premeditated murders, a 26 percent drop in cases of grievous bodily harm, and a 30 percent drop in cases of robbery. Moreover there have been certain positive trends not only in the volume of crime but in its structure as well. The main thing to which I would like to draw your attention is the steady reduction in the proportion of serious crimes against individuals and the lives, health, and dignity of citizens." Vlasov then holds up another diagram, this time a pie chart, on which the details are again illegible. He then continues: "The diagram shows that over half of the crimes committed this year, 51 percent in fact, are of the less dangerous kind and almost one-fifth or 18 percent of them are crimes for which the punishment is under 1 year's imprisonment. The most dangerous crimes make up only an insignificant proportion in the crime structure. Of course we are not flattering ourselves with these figures and we are taking concrete steps to enhance our work and reinforce the drop in crime for the Criminal Investigation Department. More forces and funds have been concentrated on the struggle against theft of personal property, theft of state and public property, and hooliganism which account for a considerable proportion of the overall volume of infringements of the law.

"The increased rigourousness and activity of the law and order organs is indicated by the increased number of cases of theft and speculation and bribetaking that have been uncovered."

Following this is a third video report. It begins with shots of a busy Moscow street and then shows a man with a briefcase apparently waiting for someone. We are told that he doesn't know he is being watched but that the militia know he is waiting to give someone a bribe and they want to catch that person red-handed. Another man joins the first one and they go into a building together. The second man then comes out alone looking furtive. The police follow him in case he goes to meet anyone else. Finally we are shown him being apprehended. A selection of items found on his person is shown. It includes about 15 50-ruble notes. He spends the night in jail before being questioned the next morning. The matter is now in the hands of the court.

Back in the studio Voznesenskiy reminds viewers that Lenin took a particularly dim view of bribe taking. In reply Vlasov says: "If one takes the varieties of ways of acquiring nonlabor income then of course bribetaking is the greatest cause for concern. The bribetakers cause not only economic damage but also moral damage and that is the main thing. Just recently we uncovered several major bribetakers. A large ring was caught in Kazakhstan. Its leader was the minister of road transport. A large group of bribetakers has been exposed in the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education in the towns of Odessa, Kalinin, Tula, and others. There was a very large group of them operating in the agro-industrial systems in Azerbaijan and Central Asia. We must focus all our efforts and the main body of our professional staff as well as operations departments in this direction."

Voznesenskiy then introduces the fourth video report, which shows a collection of things confiscated from bribetakers. The collections includes 18th century furniture, art works, and other valuables. These goods will become the property of the state and those of artistic interest will go into museums.

Back in the studio Vlasov continues: "Petty theft is also a socially dangerous evil. By that I mean so called pilfering. The pilferers make off with national property and to our regret this happens literally under everyone's noses. We place the blame for this primarily on ourselves.

We have not yet succeeded in closing up all the channels. Our nondepartmental security system is still working poorly. Recently we carried out a check on its work at all the country's meat combines and it emerged that our nondepartmental security system is (?rusty). We are now outlining concrete steps to strengthen this service and equip it with devices and equipment for carrying out rapid analysis." He goes on to say that the pilferers will be foiled if their supply lines are cut. Voznesenskiy echoes the ideas expressed at the congress on this matter and their dialogue then resumes as follows:

Voznesenskiy says: "Aleksandr Vladimirovich, would you please talk about the area of your analysis of the dynamics of crime that is most directly linked with drunkenness and alcoholism."

Vlasov responds: "There is no need for me to say that of late there has been a consistent reduction in the proportion of crime caused by drunkenness. For example, whereas in 1979 the proportion of crime caused by drunkenness reached 48 percent, last year, when the new antialcohol legislation came into force, this sort of crime went down to 39 percent according to the results of work over a 9 month period."

Voznesenskiy: "That is so-called drunken crime."

Vlasov: Quite right. This year it has dropped by a further seven percent. There is a reduction in premeditated murders, cases of grievous bodily harm, robberies, and theft caused by drunkenness. But at this point I should stress that the percentage of serious crimes committed in a drunken state is still high, over 50 percent. That is a great cause of concern to us and greatly troubles us. But the first results are a direct result of the implementation of party decisions on eradicating drunkenness and alcoholism, a result of preventive work."

Voznesenskiy: "Drunkenness is increasinly becoming a phenomenon that occurs in the domestic sphere. To a certain extent this is also the case with infringements of the law."

Vlasov: "Yes this is being examined in our work practice. The problem of home brewing is growing worse as is speculation involving alcoholic drinks. Housewives, pensioners, and people who lead an antisocial and parasitic way of life are becoming increasingly involved in this activity."

Voznesenskiy: "Accordingly there must be changes in certain forms and methods of the work of organs for maintaining law and order."

Vlasov: "Quite so. We must have foresight. We must elaborate new forms and methods for the campaign. We are already doing this and have had some positive results. Not long ago we rendered harmless a large group of criminals who had been manufacturing (?illegal) drinks. They had organized underground production and caused great damage to the state by their illegal activity."

Voznesenskiy: "Public attention and, indeed, the attention of the law and order organs is at present, I think, drawn to the problem of drug addiction in our country. Have there really been any noticeable negative changes in this area and if there have been then what is their cause?"

Vlasov: "I must say right away that there is no comparison between the scale of drug addiction in our country and that in the West. But at the same time the danger and scale of this phenomenon has been underestimated to a certain extent.

The increase in the campaign against alcohol has obliged us to pay great attention to drug addiction as well in order to nip it in the bud, as the saying goes. We must adopt more effective measures to provide the population with help on drugs, and organize treatment of people suffering from alcoholism and drug addiction. Abuse of narcotics promotes an individual's psychological and physical degradation to a greater degree and more rapidly even than alcoholism."

At this point Voznesenskiy introduces another video report. It shows a police van driving along a raod and an apartment building in which, we are told, drug addicts meet. There is a shot of a table arrayed with several cups, a ball of cotton, some tweezers, something that looks like a medicine bottle, and a small box of the type that contains bottles of pills. We are shown the faces of a young man and a young woman as well as shots of their arms. The girl's arms in particular show needle marks. When they heard the police coming they threw a lot of the evidence out the window and we see people hunting around in the grass below and finding some syringes and a small pot containing white powder. The young man is shown seated at a table. He looks rather unkempt and has difficulty in keeping his eyes open. The young woman is asleep on the bed.

Next the report shows another man being questioned by police. He used his position as a doctor to steal drugs. A policeman delivers a homily on how immoral this was. To make matter's worse he as a Komsomol secretary at his ambulance station. The commentator says: "This young egoist has simply no idea of the gravity of the crime he has committed both as a citizen and as a doctor. He thinks that he is in danger only of being deprived of his doctor's diploma. He asked the investigator to let him out for a couple of days to play in a band." As these words are spoken the young man is shown being led back to his cell and locked up.

In the studio Vlasov says: "At present specific orders for joint operations by the law enforcement organs and the Ministry of Health and other ministries and departments have been formulated. People who use drugs are being exposed more actively. All channels for stealing, selling, and putting drugs into illegal circulation are being closed off. The law enforcement organs are stepping up their efforts to bring drug peddlers to justice. Apart from the grief and suffering these individuals cause, they rake in substantial non-labor income."

Voznesenskiy then introduces a video profile of a village militiaman who is widely repsected. It includes an interview with him on his life and work as well as contributions from some of his admirers who pay tribute to him.

In the studio Vlasov lists some of the qualities necessary to be a militiaman. Then he says: "I should say that at the moment we are resolutely getting rid of people with a casual attitude, who are ideologically or morally immature, or who allow infringements of the law to occur and are rude or impolite to citizens." What is at stake, he says, is to ensure absolutely that the law is upheld. In reply to a question from Voznesenskiy about the relationship between the militia and the public, Vlasov says: "It is difficult today to imagine the operations of the militia without ties between them and the public. At present there are around 14 million volunteer militiamen alone directly involved in preserving public order. They have had a quite a lot of success in stopping those who break the law and in exposing crime. We also receive invaluable help from public order protection points, of which there are around 50,000; the Preventive Action Soviets in labor collectives; of which there are 149,000; comrades' courts and other public groups of working people. All this is part of a single united educational and preventive system for preventing violations of the law whose sphere of influence includes the sphere of production and domestic life.

There still exists a great deal of formalism in our work with these units. They do not always get the attention they deserve and the necessary professional help is not always provided. Naturally this renders this work less effective. For example the militia, Komsomol, and schools work with difficult adolescents in our country. Analysis has shown that each difficult adolescent is looked after by four or five different officials and naturally with that sort of thing we have problems. It is a question of too many cooks spoiling the broth. The time has come for them to think about unifying various parallel commissions, headquarters, and other units that duplicate each other's work so as to set their activities right." He goes on to say that it is important for the people to be well informed about the work being done by the militia.

Next comes a video report from a Leningrad forensic laboratory where a militiawoman explains the importance of forensic evidence in solving crimes. New equipment for examining fingerprints is also shown.

Back in the studio Vlasov says that more work must be done to introduce the achievements of science and technology into everyday practice. In reply to a question from Voznesenskiy he goes on to discuss the importance of cadres in fighting crime. This year over 250 workers in the internal affairs organs have been awarded the Order of the Red Star. Many of them were decorated for their work after the Chernobyl accident.

The final video report shows I.D. Gladush, the Ukrainian internal affairs minister in uniform standing outside. He says: "we are proud that internal affairs organs workers and members of the fire brigade were among the first to join the battle against the elements on 26 April in Chernobyl. What is more they knew what they were getting into. They knew they were in mortal danger and went ahead fully aware of what was going on. To put it simply they used themselves to protect people from the danger that might develop and whose consequences are evidently difficult to predict even today. No less complex in our view was the question of safeguarding the security of people living in the town of Pripyat. There were nearly 51,000 of them. In just over 2 hours the entire population of the town was evacuated to safety. Moreover, people showed great self-control. If we are to talk about further development of events in this situation the duties of the internal affairs organs in essence remained the same as before, that is to protect law and order, including in several cases unique loads that were needed to continue work to eliminate the consequences of the accident.

"It has to be said that some people showed poor qualities. We had to apprehend some people, in particular workers [word indistinct] who were suppose to give free clothes and free food to the victims. They were trying to grow rich by this and illegally accepted money for this. Of course our people caught them. The courts were severe and they were fairly punished. The Western press went on about how there was all sorts of looting but there was no looting at all. There were no terrible cases, just petty theft and pilfering and other negative phenomena. But they were caught. The criminals were detained in time and they got what they deserved. I would say that on the whole our militia and other workers in such a difficult situation -- and I can tell you it was difficult especially at first -- showed that they were able to deal successfully with great and major tasks." As he speaks clips are shown of road checkpoints, militiamen with cloth masks over their mouths directing traffic, vehicles being checked, militiamen in cloth masks checking around outside an apparently empty house. The report closes with a shot of militiamen marching on a parade ground.

Vlasov sums up by paying tribute to the skills of the militia and internal affairs organs. He expresses thanks to the central authorities and congratulates everyone on Militia Day.

Official Describes Tasks

LD101240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0915 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Today is the Day of the Soviet Militia. Taking part in our program is the head of the Political Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, Lieutenant-General of the Internal Service Viktor Ivanovich Gladyshev [department and name as heard]:

[Gladyshev] It is obvious that the highest standards are now required of those charged with strengthening socialist law and order and legality, and creating on that basis a healthier total situation in our society. The USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs has recently implemented a range of measures aimed at overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism and intensifying the struggle against drug abuse, non-labor income, and other antisocial manifestations.

The organization of the work of section inspectors is being put on a better basis and their interaction with the public is being improved. There has been a considerable reinforcement of the staff of the criminal investigation department, OBKHSS [as heard -- department for combating the embezzlement of socialist property and speculation], inquiry agencies [sledstviye], and public order units that bear the main burden of the struggle against violations of the law. Work is in hand to ensure that crimes are detected and investigated promptly, fully, and to a high standard and to strengthen liaison among all the services. All this is having a positive effect on the improvement of the social situation. There has recently been a noticeable reduction in the number of crimes involving offences against people's life and health. The incidence of crimes arising from drunkenness has fallen. A more vigorous struggle is being waged against attempts to misappropriate socialist property, speculation, and bribery. Yet we have plenty to do, and plenty of cause for alarm. We are far from being complacent. There are shortcomings in the maintenance of public order in towns and other centers of population. The militia does not always respond promptly to letters and statements from citizens reporting infringements of the law. We consider that the fight against those who like to make easy money at the expense of the state needs to be seriously strengthened.

We are well aware that the strength of the Soviet militia lies in its indissoluble ties with the people. Only with the help of the labor kollektivs, volunteer militia groups, and public law-and-order posts can it successfully carry out its tasks. The political workers and the party and Komsomol organizations are intent upon ensuring that every member of the Soviet militia is a political warrior of the party, a highly professional specialist, and also a just and kindly person, quick to respond to the distress of others. It needs saying that whatever work is done and whatever forms of educative influence are brought to bear, all this must, we are deeply convinced, have an active effect on the improvement of indices of professional performance.

The section inspectors of militia are in the thick of it; they work among the grass-roots of the population. It is to them that people turn first with their worries. It is not for nothing, therefore, that the section inspector is the most active person in the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. [passage omitted]

Work with cadres needs to be radically improved. There are still some members of the militia who violate professional discipline and socialist legality. Every complaint of a violation of legality or of misconduct by a militiaman is investigated with the greatest care and is the subject of special monitoring. [passage omitted]

TASS REPORTS FIRE ON SOVIET LINER 10 NOV

LD111911 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Vladivostok November 11 TASS -- A fire erupted in the engine room of the Soviet passenger liner Turkmenia, which was on a holiday cruise with 300 school-children on board, at 00.15 Monday, November 10.

The ship at the time was at sea 60 miles from Nakhodka. Its captain V.G. Kim ordered life boats and other survival aids onto the water and all the children and part of the crew members were lowered onto them.

Two hours later they were lifted aboard ships that had come to the site following distress signals. The rescued were brought to Nakhodka at 11.00 on November 10.

The crew members remaining on the Turkmenia continued to fight the blaze which spread to the superstructure. The fire was extinguished by the morning of November 11. The liner was towed to Nakhodka.

Two crew members died during the fire.

Its causes are being investigated.

UKRAINE'S LYASHKO VISITS CHERNOBYL AES

AU120841 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 7 Nov 86 p 4

[RATAU report: "Among the Chernobyl AES Laborers"]

[Text] On 5 November A.P. Layashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, visited the Chernobyl AES and the area adjacent to it.

A conversation was held at the government commission in Chernobyl. Discussion covered the progress made in the works which are now being carried out at the station and in the area adjacent to it to eliminate the effects of the accident as soon as possible. Problems regarding preparations for the winter season, providing people with comfortable dwellings, and improvements in their living conditions were also touched upon.

At the Chernobyl AES the Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman saw the control panel of power block No 1, the machine hall, and the station area. In Pripyat he familiarized himself with the complex of works performed to decontaminate the streets, squares, and houses, and to prepare the city for maintenance under winter conditions. At the Zelenyy Mys field shift settlement A.P. Lyashko visited construction sites, inspected houses that have already been built, dining rooms, a polyclinic, and other sociocultural facilities.

In conversations with power engineers, builders, and servicemen he spoke about the difficult and highly responsible toil performed by all participants in the work to eliminate the effects of the accident and to restore the station. The Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman inquired about the lives and needs of the families of the station personnel. It was stressed that solicitude for people and for creating adequate working and recreation conditions for them should now rank among the most important tasks confronting the leaders. The republic's Ministry of Trade and other ministries and departments should pay maximum attention to the AES laborers.

On his tour, A.P. Lyashko was accompanied by G.I. Revenko, Kiev Obkom first secretary, and Yu. K. Semenov, deputy chairman of the government commission and of the USSR Council of Ministers bureau for the fuel and energy complex.

SECOND CHERNOBYL UNIT STARTS 'TRIAL RUN'

PM101608 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 86 First Edition p 1

[PRAVDA correspondent M. Odinets report: "After the First -- the Second; Chernobyl AES: Chonicle of Events"]

[Text] Kiev -- After the first power unit at the Chernobyl AES, the second has now begun to operate. On the eve of the trial startup, accompanied by A. Mirgorodskiy, deputy director of the Chernobyl AES, we pass through the "golden corridor" -- that is what they call the main route through the power station, whose walls were recently covered with corrugated anodized aluminum.

The door marked BSHCHU-1 -- unit control panel for the first unit -- is behind us. After 2 weeks' operation on a trial run, the unit was stooped for adjustment. Now, thanks to the efforts of senior foreman Ye. Klimov and team leader V. Ryabukhin, the turbo unit has been started up again.

On the way, we meet Vadim Vasilyevich Grishchenko, chief of the reactor shop. He has been taking part in the work of eliminate the accident's consequences since April. His wife works here too, in the radiation safety department. This sector is still very important.

"The second power unit," our companion explains, "was stopped without disruption of its operation. True, radioactivity penetrated here from the accident site. Thorough decontamination of the premises, in which servicemen also took part, made it possible to carry out thorough maintenance work on the unit. One of the main tasks was to increase the reliability of the reactor and all the power unit equipment. Much attention was devoted to hydraulic tests of various assemblies and the removal of spent fuel. They sought to carry out this process precisely on schedule."

Now we reach the door to BSHCHU-2. A brief telephone call, and we enter the room containing the unit control panel for the second unit. Here, as in the BSHCHU-1 room, the panels containing numerous instruments and measuring apparatus stretch out in an arc. In the center are tables packed with complex machinery. On a blue television screen you can see the machine room and the unit that loads fuel into the reactor.

"The formation of the core is in progress," shift chief Vasiliy Invanovich Fazly explains, "the fuel is being loaded. Twelve fuel rods [kassety] have been loaded today. The experiments that have been carried out show that the operating section of the second unit is ready for startup. All the necessary conditions have been created."

The senior engineers -- A. Berezin for reactor control, M. Barabanov for unit control, and V. Gulya for turbine control -- are gathered around a panel incorporating dozens of instruments relating to the feed [pitaniye] reliability system. They constantly check the equipment. Meanwhile the senior operator, who, with the help of automation, is observing the machine room on television, is controlling the work of the loading and unloading unit.

We have just seen this machine on the television screen installed on a stand in the BSHCHU-2 room. Now, together with Candidate of Technical Sciences V. Pyzhov, we go up to the "dime" ["pyatak"] -- the upper section of the reactor, where the loading and unloading machine operates. This is a surface resembling a giant piece of honeycomb. A huge 400-ton machine, controlled by a man on the upper control panel, advances on a certain cell of the "dime," draws out the spent rod, sucks it into itself, carries it across to the discharge point, and leaves it there. Then it sucks in a new rod, takes it to the cell, and places it in the reactor core.

V. Demchenko, the reactor shop shift chief, says that the second unit could not have been started up without replacing the rods, but now everything is ready for operation.

We return to the BSHCHU-2 room. It is quiet and warm.

"We have several shifts in the unit," chief Yu. Malinin says, "and each one wants the triumphant moment of startup to occur during its time. Georgiy Kravchenko has some fine people and the shifts under S. Nazarenk. G. Kotov, and V. Gavrilin have distinguished themselves during maintenance work on the second unit. One of them was the first to report that No 2 unit was ready for synchronization and incorporation in the turbvogenerator grid."

The second million-kilowatt unit at the Chernobyl AES has begun operation on its trial run.

COMMISSION EXAMINES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

LD110020 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2003 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 10 Nov (TASS) -- A regular meeting of the commission of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for environmental protection and rational utilization of natural resources was held today.

The meeting dealt in particular with the issue of experience in using the geodynamic model of the Crimea in forecasting and averting the development of geological processes that have a negative influence on the state of the environment. This model is used to study and forecast the development in large tracts of such negative phenomena as mountain torrents, landslides, river-bank disintegration, the insufficient aeration of land, and the salinization and depletion of underground water. The use of this model allows recommendations to be worked out to deal with negative geological processes.

Another issue that was examined was the progress of the work to create automated systems for monitoring the state of the environment in towns and industrial centers of the country. In the decision made on this issue the commission directed the attention of the USSR Ministry of Instrument Making and the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology to the need for an acceleration of the work to create and optimize such systems, and to raise the technological level and reliability of the apparatus and instruments used.

The meeting of the commission was chaired by Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

PAPER CRITICIZES GOSPLAN SHORTCOMINGS

PM100940 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Nov 86 Second Edition p 2

[V. Shilov article: "Percentage of Self-Criticism: Notes From a Session of the USSR Gosplan Party Committee Bureau"]

[Text] The session of the USSR Gosplan party committee bureau was to determine the degree of responsibility of a group of leadership workers for disrupting schedules for the fulfillment of very important instructions from the directive organs. This is an unusual agenda for such a high-ranking institution. But the very fact that the question submitted for discussion is so unusual testifies to the consistent implementation of the fundamental principle of the 27th CPSU Congress: In the party there is not and must not be any organization outside control or closed to criticism; there is not and must not be any leader shielded from party accountability.

The prehistory of the matter is as follows. As already reported in the press, the CPSU Central Committee Politiburo, after discussing the results of M.S. Gorbachev's trip to the Far East, deemed it necessary to elaborate a long-term state program for the comprehensive development of production forces in the Far East Economic Region for the period through the year 2000. It was stressed that the prime attention should be directed toward tackling the region's social problems.

Subsequent events developed thus:

On 14 August, the directive organs instructed the USSR Gosplan over a 2-month period, that is, by mid-October, to draw up a draft Long-Term State Program for the Comrehensive Development of Production Forces in the Far East Region.

On 29 August, the USSR Gosplan leadership approved a plan for organizing work to prepare the program, which it was to finish drafting by 20 September.

On 3-5 September, the Territorial Planning and Location of Production Forces Department sent ministries, departments, and Gosplan sector departments requests for the materials necessary to draw up precise indicators for the development of the Far East in the light of the tasks set by the directive organs.

The dates 10-12 September were set for proposals relating to the Far East Comprehensive Program to be submitted to the coordinating group, after such proposals had been agreed with ministries and examined at the level of deputy Gosplan chairmen.

By 12 September, only 10 of the 38 departments had submitted proposals for the draft program.

On 18 October, the draft program was finally examined by the USSR Gosplan leadership. Recommendations were made for perfecting it.

On 21 October the draft Far East Program was submitted for discussion by the USSR Gosplan collegium, and in the main approved. The collegium drew the attention of five leaders of particularly tardy departments to their lack of discipline in preparing the draft for this very important document. On 27 October, the day of the party committee bureau session, amendments were still being submitted to the draft document.

You would think it was all quite clear: The leaders, who are obliged to set an example of organization and discipline at state level, had failed to display these qualities in this instance and had violated party and state discipline. The strictest penalties should be imposed for such omissions. But... all the people sitting around the table knew very well that the drafting of a long-term comprehensive program on such a scale as the Far East program would have taken at least a year in the recent past. But here the draft had been submitted in practically 2.5 months. So why exact penalties? They should be handing out commendations! Of course, today the unhurried approach of yesterday is not a very convincing arugument for explanations and justifications. Nonetheless many speakers, while paying tribute to criticism and self-criticism, constantly emphasized, not without self-satisfaction, that a task of tremendous complexity had been carried out in record time. That was the dialectic: Not to offend protocol, and not to injure themselves either.

V.V. Bitunov, deputy chief of the Territorial Planning and Location of Production Forces Department, who headed the combined group in the final stage, was asked to report on the reasons for the failure to meet the schedule. However, he had more to say about how devotedly his group had worked from early morning until late at night and what a splendid document had been drawn up. No matter who raised the question of specific causes or persons to blame for the failure to meet the target, V.V. Bitunov stubbornly ignored it and, despite the persistence of bureau members, did not name a single name. Nor was there any blunt speaking from V.I. Fomichev, Gosplan deputy administrator of affairs, the leader of the commission that investigated the circumstances of the case. He went no further than to note "elements of shortcomings." What were these "elements" that entailed such serious consequences? One of the most important was the inflexibility of the ministries. No sooner had S.I. Dmitriyev, deputy chief of housing and municipal services, struck up this tune than it was taken up, as usual, by the other speakers. A.Ye. Fedchenko, chief of the Building and Construction Industry Department, O.A. Pashchenko, chief of the Capital Investments Consolidated Department and member of the party committee, and A.A. Troitskiy, chief of the Power and Electrification Department and also a bureau member, complained bitterly about the ministries, which are reluctant to reorient their investment policy toward social development, and lamented the intractability of the leaders of the Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal Regions and the Ministry of Power and Electrification, who refuse to take on additional volumes of work and are failing to meet the plans already approved. All in all, much effort went into overcoming the resistance of ministries and coordinating with them the targets for the future Far East Comprehensive Program. This, they said, hampered the shock work of the planning workers.

A.A. Reut, Gosplan first deputy chairman, and I.I. Chuverin, secretary of the party committee, in their speeches, tried to make up for the insufficient exactingness of the participants in the discussion and to give things a tougher emphasis. Apparently all the strict words appropriate to the situation had been spoken and a number of leaders were "severely reprimanded" in a bureau resolution. Nonetheless there remained a sense of reticence and of a veil being drawn over the most fundamental aspects and the most specific conclusions. I would like to put forward some points in this connection.

First of all, the story of the work on the draft Far East program shows what powerful potential exists within the USSR State Planning Committee for radically improving the apparatus acitivity. The Gosplan sector departments are, it appears, capable of at least tripling the pace of their work. In this case it is a question of concentrating efforts for a particular purpose. But it would be a good thing to display similar resourcefulness in day-to-day affairs. [paragraph continues]

Writing in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA recently, Ye.S. Smelov, general director of the Electrostaltyazhmash Association in the Moscow region, stated that hiccups in their work result from delays on the part of the Gosplan and Gossnab at the preplan stage, leading to delays in the issuing of orders and contracts and the preparation of production facilities. At present the Gosplan workers bear virtually no responsibility for the prompt issuing of plans or their quality. Why not establish party control not only of the fulfillment of specific instructions from directive organs, but in general of the observance of the schedule and procedure laid down for preplan work? It would be useful if the Gosplan party committee, in analyzing the apparatus' activity, were to study more carefully the criticisms and proposals of economic workers.

The participants in the session, becoming involved in discussions of the unprecedented complexity of the circumstances and the ministries' conservatism, rather allowed the question of personal errors and omissions to take second place. In the course of the Far East tour by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee there were repeated criticisms of the shortsighted attitude of certain senior officials of the USSR Gosplan and Gossnab and a number of ministries toward the economic and social development of that important region. Even then, the need for the speediest elaboration of a targeted long-term comprehensive program was spoken of directly. At the session, the section chiefs did not waste the opportunity to emphasize that they had watched M.S. Gorbachev's tour closely. So why did the CPSU Central Committee Politburo's instructions catch many of them almost unawares? In any event, that was the impression created by some of the comrades' explanations. A.A. Troitskiy, chief of the Power and Electrification Department, has been in that post for a relatively long time. It was strange to hear him say that the power industry in the Far East region has been in a neglected state for a long time, and that before embarking on the draft program he had to study the question attentively and go through it with leaders of the Ministry of Power and Electrification. Does this mean that the department headed by A.A. Troitskiy had hitherto had no scientifically substantiated options for the long-term development of energy in the Far East?

Or take the following approach to the situation under discussion. Why, in identical conditions, did some departments manage to cope within the set schedules while others spent a long time hesitating in the face of the obstacle of the ministry? S.G. Guchmazov, chief of the accounts department of a group of sectors, said that instead of "persuading the ministry" he coordinated the necessary figures in the upper echelons of the administration and they were sent to sector headquarters in the form of binding instructions. Why could the others not act with such determination and vigor? This is clearly the effect of the years-old custom of interminable coordination and agreement that delayed the most urgent decisions for a long time. The old-fashioned psychology of planning almost threatened the accelerated formation of the comprehensive program. First they set about compiling the most detailed list of everything that was to be built by the year 2000. Local organs sent project lists many pages long. Each one had to go through the network of interdepartmental coordination, which was endless. It is not hard to guess at the positon of local workers: to ensure that all projects without exception, right down to the very smallest, are included in the future resolution of the directive organs. This would then make it possible to shift the responsibilty for implementing the resolution on to its authors. The local organs would then only be left with issuing warnings: A kindergarten is not being built here, a consumer center is not being commissioned there. But why encourage such frankly parasitical habits? The USSR Gosplan's task is to determine the priorities and proportions, formulate the key tasks, validate them scientifically, calculate the necessary means and resources, and plan the main national economic projects. [paragraph continues]

The choice of the construction site for social, cultural, and consumer projects, however, is the task of local organs of power. That development helped to prevent time-wasting and considerably reduce the delay in completing the draft of the Far East Program. In the work process, therefore, new approaches to targeted programming were noted and more effective forms of eliminating departmentalism and local favoritism appeared.

But at the same time, it was clear for all to see how strong inertia still is in the work style and methods and how the apparatus and, indeed, many leaders of the Gosplan still lack a heightened sense of responsibility. Let us consider: The assignment was given by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. The schedules were extremely tight. Extraordinary circumstances demand extraordinary measures. But what is actually happening? In 2 months two leaders of the coordinating group have been replaced. V.V. Bitunov is the third to be appointed. He is a conscientious man. But his authority is clearly insufficient to influence several dozen chiefs of sectoral and accounting departments, who include collegium and party committee members. And it fell to him to report every time to the Gosplan leadership on instances where the necessary documentation had been delayed. And at party committee bureau session V.V. Bitunov seemed to be no more than a go-between.

Undoubtedly, the scale and urgency of the work required that the commission responsible for carrying out the urgent assignment be headed by someone invested with the authority that would make it possible to unite all 38 departments involved into a single body that would have the ability to talk with confidence to ministries. In other words, the commission could have been effectively led by someone of a rank no lower than deputy chairman or, best of all, a first deputy chairman of the Gosplan. However, they balked at such a move. What is this but a display of insufficient responsibility? First deputy chairman A.A. Reut acknowledged that the Gosplan leadership at some point was lax in its monitoring of the formulation of the Far East Program. There seems to have been good reason for its more incisive self-criticism. Because it was from there that department leaders received concrete assignments, which were then left unattended for a long time. So why did Comrade Reut not make the main report? Or make an exhaustive analysis and describe the results of the Gosplan collegium session and its conclusions. Then, perhaps, it would have been possible to overcome the excessively localized nature of the debate and to give the discussion the more principled and constructive tone, which it has clearly lacked.

CPSU DECISION APPROVES OIL INDUSTRY INITIATIVE

LD071525 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 7 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee adopted a decision on the initiative by workers of the oil, oil-refining and petrochemical industries in Bashkiria (Urals) who, adopting the line for intensification of production, took pledges to achieve high and results. Pooling efforts of related work collectives, this innovation, the decision points out, makes it possible to ensure production of oil, its processing and deliveries to customers in a comprehensive and most efficient way. It conforms to instructions of the 27th party congress. The CPSU Central Committee approved this initiative and proposed that all oil-producing areas of the country and oil-refining enterprises support it.

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